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Historical View of the Tower of London.

OUR disinclination to attend to objects observable by any vagrant idler, or during any leisure hour, is a remark not less familiar than accurate: we seem to despise what is submitted to common notice, what is perpetually by the vulgar eye, and to abandon all the beauties of art and nature as worthless and contemptible, which do not require the surrender of every convenience or luxury to which we are habituated. Often have we witnessed with compassion the restless curiosity of a feeble amateur, placed in the capital of a great empire, fatiguing his corporeal and mental frame by remote excursions to discover insignificant objects, when the monuments of an illustrious nation, when the monuments of the arts that have stood the revolutions of ages, have been abandoned and forgotten. Whence this perversion of the human intellect? Is that knowledge alone desirable which the few possess? Is this valuable endowment to be resigned to the ridiculous fancies of the virtuoso, who will exhaust his powers by traversing the pathless regions of Sarmatia or the fervid solitudes of Lybia, to obtain a pleasing specimen particle, over which he will slowly pour forth the dregs of misspent days, while he forgets the creative orb of Heaven, to whose effulgence this glimmering atom owes its lustre? That the great mass of mankind should make any considerable attainments in science while these absurd prejudices exist in the minds of the tribe of connoisseurs, is, indeed, a hopeless expectation, and, until knowledge become an affair of common life and of common business, no sanguine opinions can be justified of any extensive improvement in the condition of human being.

From such considerations we have sometimes ventured to present to our readers descriptions of adjacent and familiar objects. Whatever apology may be employed as the ostensible motive for avoiding such discussions, the true reason why these have often been rejected, is from the difficulty of giving in a new point of view what has been so frequently exhibited.

The Tower of London, from the Norman conquest to the present time, has been employed as a royal fortress; every part of its history, for a period of more than seven hundred years, is connected with the most important facts that relate to the government and laws of this country. In this structure we contemplate a monument originally raised to despotism, and in succeeding ages alternately applied to public security and private oppression. It is not by metaphysical subtleties, and by catechisms, and categories on indefeasible rights that we gain the love of liberty; it is by looking attentively into the history of our own country, by comparing the crimes and the virtues of the agents concerned in it, by directing our indignation against the one, and our admiration toward the other, that we are enabled

to cultivate with success this patriotic principle, on which national virtue essentially depends. If our Gallic neighbours had examined more correctly the records of tyranny, in their own annals, instead of despising the experience of past times, and refining with political schoolmen on the crudities of the new philosophy, they would have learnt how to detest the principles of the eleventh Lewis, to respect those of the fourth Henry, and by delivering over the former to public execration, and attracting to the latter public gratitude, they would have established some opinions less evanescent than the logic of modern sophists. It is to divert the attention of our countrymen from this political levity, from this didactic frivolity, to the substantial foundations of British freedom, that we point to the structure where Rochester, More, and Russel, fell victims to religion, liberty, and virtue; and where Essex, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock resigned their forfeited lives to the repose of their country. In whatever excesses vanity may indulge on the heroism of the English name, there was a period when the island became a prey to German pirates, and more recently to a vassal of the French crown. Until the time of Elizabeth, Britain never understood her true interests, and the history of the nation was disgraceful at home and contemptible abroad, excepting during the reigns of the third Edward and of the fifth Henry, when Albion was illumined by a transient gleam of political glory. The rapid conquest of England by the Norman Duke is one of the most extraordinary instances on record of hardihood on the one side, and of pusillanimity on the other. Against the Roman legions the Britons maintained their ground for a long period; with the Saxons we disputed inch by inch the territory of our forefathers; but to the Danes we presented our limbs to be enthralled, and the descendant of the victorious Rollo in a single day reduced us to the condition of the slaves of a slave of the first Philip, and the island of Britain became the island of France, an appendage of a bastard of the Capetian court in the French seas.

William I. built the Tower of London with the manifest design of intimidating and controuling the citizens of his new capital. The like policy induced him to erect fortresses in the various provinces of his conquest, and he commanded the emigrant nobility, who were attached to his person, to resort to a similar expedient, as not only conducive to public order, but to private security.* From hence arose the distinction of national and domestic fortresses, of allodial and feudal castles, which, during the successive reigns of virtuous and vicious, of favored and unfortunate princes, became alternately the friendly means of security and the fatal instruments of destruction.

The English monks, willing to inclose all authority within the pale of the church, were loud in their complaints against the military lords. William of Newburg said, "there were as many kings, or rather tyrants, as lords of castles." Matthew Paris more indignantly styles these retreats "very nests of devils, or dens of thieves." In the treaty between Stephen and Henry of Normandy, it was a prescribed condition that the baronial fortresses erected within a certain date should be destroyed. John, who was fond of sheltering himself under the papal mantle, procured a bull from Honorius, commanding that no person in England should possess more than two king's castles. These buildings were greatly multiplied

* Agard, in his Discourse of Castles, says, "For I reade in the historie of Normandie, written in French, that when Sweyne, King of Denmark, entered the realme against Kyng Alred, or Allured, to revenge the night slaughter of the Danes, done by the Saxons in Englande, he subdued all before him, because there were no forte or castles to withstand or stop him, and the reason yielded is because the furies of Englande, for the most part, were builte after the Normans possessed the realme."

Rex Gulielmus Conquestor ad castella construenda totam Angliam fatigabat.
Rous, Pic. I.

during the contests in the wars of the Roses; they were erected in profound solitudes, and on the summits of tremendous promontories. Here the baron, the royal beast of the forest, held his lonely reign, and roamed through the heathy desert; or, perched on a rock, like the imperial eagle, listened unmoved to the boisterous ocean, roaring in the caverns, or breaking in hoary waves beneath him. The sanguinary competitors for the British crown being united in the person of Henry VIII. a check was given to this barbarous system. After the Restoration it was completely annihilated.*

The Tower was used as a royal palace, occasionally, from its foundation to the time of Elizabeth; during the long period of the civil war, and in the reigns of the more feeble princes, it was a place of safety for the person of the monarch, which recommended it under all the inconveniencies of its situation. In the treaty of Runny Mead the barons were too prudent to trust to the promises of the perfidious John, and the security required and obtained for its performance, was the resignation of this fortress into the hands of the haughty negociators. On some occasions we find the *aula regis* to be established here, and the courts of the Tower to be as hostile to the citizens as the garrison. In the reign of Henry II. the offices of justices in *eyre*, or in *itinere*, were appointed. Sometimes the best institutions are perverted to the worst purposes. We are informed by the legal antiquarians, that in the fifth and twenty-eighth of Henry III. Hubert de Burgo, William Eboraco, and others, in the office of justices in *itinere*, held in the Tower, pleas of the crown, comprehending such crimes and misdemeanors wherein the king, in his own behalf or that of the public, is the plaintiff. Such judges, wholly under the direction of the court, through the means of false charges and convictions, found it extremely easy to "squeeze the city," so as to extract sufficient supplies for royal prodigality. These artifices occasioned general discontent, and John de Coudres, a municipal officer, was imprisoned in this reign for having merely said, "that the liberty of the city, and the life or limbs of the citizens, ought to be equally regarded." Such were the rights of England in the thirteenth century, while the seal of Magna Charta was yet warm.

We have noticed that the fortress was begun under William I. The architect of the White Tower was the bishop of Rochester: it has sometimes been called Cæsar's Tower, from an absurd tradition; and by Fitz-Stephen Arx Palatina, with more propriety, from the dignity with which the governor was invested.† In 1092, the ravages of a tempest on this building were repaired by William Rufus and the first Henry; when, for additional security, new walls were raised round it, and some bastions were erected on the shore of the Thames, where was placed the traitor's, or the bloody gate, through which the state prisoners were conveyed to their confinement.

According to Baker's Chronicle, under Richard I. William Bishop of Ely built the outer wall and formed the fosse, but was not so successful in

* Many castles were repaired and garrisoned during the reign of Charles I. several of these were destroyed by order of parliament, and others have been demolished by the violence of plunderers, or by the slower dilapidations of time. Besides the abolition of military tenures by public law, to which we have alluded, several other causes contributed to the destruction of these fortresses. The change in the art of war by the invention of gunpowder, the settled state of the nation by the union of the discordant families, the increase of luxury, which rendered the feudal dungeon unsuited to modern refinement, and the superiority of the British navy, which secured England from hostile invasion; all these have converted them into a heap of mouldering ruins, which the moralist views with mingled detestation and triumph, and which the artist contemplates with respect, frowning aloft amid the awful scenery of nature.

† It has been said by antiquarians, that a round keep, or dungeon, was denominated a Julliet, from a vulgar opinion that large round towers were built by Julius Cæsar. The remarkable *square* keep, or dungeon, which was so long the imperial palace of England, and was called a Julliet, or Cæsar's Tower, inclines us to smile at this assumption of the learned.

the levelling as to supply it with the waters of the Thames, according to his intention. Matthew Paris informs us, that at great expence, and very much to the dissatisfaction of the citizens, Henry III. improved the fortifications of the Tower, and erected the gate and bulwark toward the city. The order from that prince to the keepers of the Tower for a variety of repairs and embellishments is still extant, and during this reign the menagerie was established.

In the ninth of Edward II. the indignation of the citizens against this imperious neighbour, that threatened them with continued hostility, was so great, that they committed some depredations, and "the mayor and commonalty of London were fined for throwing down the earthen wall against the Tower of London." Edward IV. built a brick wall, and considerably increased the strength of the fortress; he also erected the bulwark, encroaching yet further on the territory of the city.

Richard III. in the arbitrary spirit suited to his character, ordered the surveyor of the royal works "to take and seize for use, within this realm, as many masons, bricklayers, and other workmen, as should be thought necessary for the hasty expedition of the king's works within the Tower of London."

The subsequent alterations of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Elizabeth, and under the princes since her time, deserve no particular notice, excepting, perhaps, the extensive structure of the new armory, which was commenced by James II. and finished a short time posterior to the Revolution.

It would be impossible for us, in this cursory view, to enter minutely into the history of those unfortunate individuals to whom this fortress has been the last place of abode; it would be to detail the vices and the virtues which have either stained or embellished our annals during the reigns of two and thirty princes; all that we can perform is to select a few insulated examples, to expose the spirit of the times and the character of the human mind in some of the most remarkable periods of English history. For this purpose we shall notice three extraordinary examples which occurred nearly at equidistant periods. The first happened when the intrigues of the court began to govern the popular elections of representatives, and when the obsequious judges formally declared the king to be above all law; the second in the very year in which the sanguinary laws were passed, comprehended in what has been called the Bloody Statute; the third, when a similar complaisance to the sovereign was exercised by the judges, and when a similar fate awaited the authority by which they were constituted.

Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel, was one of the first victims within the precincts of the Tower; he had conducted himself with bravery in an engagement with the French fleet, and had acquired the love of the country; the court used the utmost diligence to undermine his reputation, and not satisfied with this, they seem to have endeavoured to take away his life by private assassination, under circumstances which strongly indicate the barbarism of the times, for they attempted to make the chief magistrate of the city of London the instrument for the perpetration of this enormity. At a public feast, to which this nobleman and the Duke of Gloucester were invited by the lord mayor, (Sir Nicholas Exton) poison was to have been administered. The magistrate, shocked with the turpitude of the project, gave private notice to the Duke of Gloucester of the intention, and the diabolical design was frustrated. A short time prior to the deposition of the profligate Richard, a more successful attempt was made on the life of Arundel. In 1397, he and his brother, the archbishop of Canterbury, were accused of treason The latter pleaded his ecclesiastical privileges, and preserved his life from the vengeance of his enemies: such was the respect for the church, at the time when every principle of religion and morality

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were disregarded by the court. The charge against the earl was for obsolete attempts against the crown, which had been obliterated by repeated pardons: the pardon granted for six years was annulled as an act of indiscreet precipitation. Arundel, in his defence, pleaded the general pardon he had received, and the especial pardon of his sovereign, and he offered the trial of judicial combat in vindication of his innocence. All was ineffectual: he proceeded to the scaffold, throwing money to the people in his progress, and on noticing some of his relations, who were present at this solemn spectacle, he said to them, "It had been more decent for you to have been absent, but since you please yourselves with my misfortunes, I can foretel your miseries will be as remarkable as those you see me endure." He then examined the sword, returned it to the executioner with the utmost composure, resigned himself to his fate, and his head was severed at one blow. To the auditors he seemed to have spoken in the true spirit of prophecy, for while his wounds were yet green in the sepulchre, his malicious relatives were sacrificed to public vengeance, and Richard was murdered in the castle of Pontefract.

Margaret Countess of Salisbury, was grand-daughter to George Duke of Clarence, who was brother to Edward IV. In the reign of Henry VIII. when she was seventy years old, she was attainted of high treason on the most frivolous pretences. Two years elapsed before her execution, when, on the occasion of a trifling insurrection in Yorkshire, which was falsely attributed to her, this hoary and venerable woman, the last descendant of the royal line of Plantagenet, was brought to the scaffold. She possessed an undaunted mind, and had resisted the introduction of the creed of the mutable Henry amongst her dependants. The fears of the most absolute prince in Europe could not be alarmed by this decrepid competitor, had she aspired to the crown, but the pedant pride of the defender of the faith was mortified by her resistance to his tenets; to enslave the body was not sufficient, the quibbling bigot would extend his empire over the mind. Having ascended the scaffold in the Tower, she was commanded to lay her head on the block; she replied to the mandate, "So should traitors do, but I am none." No persuasions would avail; she told the executioner, that if he would have her head, he must secure it as he could, and she turned herself in every direction to avoid the blow, her grey hairs floating in the wind. Under these circumstances she was massacred by the man of blood, and exhibited one of the most hideous scenes that was ever exposed during a public execution.

Whatever might be the merits of the question with respect to the political contests that occurred during the interregnum, the spirited discussions occasioned the diffusion of opinions favorable to the rights of the people, which having once transgressed the boundary crafty tyrants had prescribed, proceeded with the impetuosity of a torrent, and forsaking the channels through which they advanced, overspread the face of England. This general inundation could not be restored to its former limits by the re-establishment of royal power, but when the reins of government trembled in the feeble grasp of James II. in the person of Jeffries, an agent of legal murder was found as profligate as Tresilian in the reign of the son of the Black Prince. The times had changed, while the character of the government was the same: three centuries had elapsed, the art of printing had been invented, the feudal system had been destroyed, and men had been informed that they were fitted as well for active as for passive duties. Such was the state of society when the Duke of Monmouth rose into notice.

The vagrant affections of Prince Charles, eleven years prior to his acquiring the regal authority, were directed to Lucy Walter, and the offspring of this connection was a boy, whom they named James Scot. This was the first time that indulgent nature had granted a progeny to his wishes,

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and Charles felt all the paternal tenderness. The child was born at Rotterdam, in 1649, was afterwards sent, for his education, under the direction of the queen mother to Paris, where the sensibility of his heart, and the beauty of his form, made an irresistible impression on every one who approached him. In his fourteenth year he was received at Hampton Court, by his father, with that ardour of affection not unusual with princes, who are precluded from the enjoyments of friendship, and find a consolatory substitute in the ties of blood. Sufficient time had been given to moderate the public expectation with respect to the father, but all the fair promises of the son were fully performed. His powerful attractions justified the royal favor, he was successively created Duke of Orkney and Monmouth, he was invested with the order of the garter, the notice of the court was not confined to titular distinctions, he was advanced to posts of honour and emolument, and he received from the hand of Francis Earl of Buccleugh, Anne, his lovely daughter, who was acknowledged to be the greatest fortune and the finest woman in the three kingdoms. Added to all these recommendations, he acquired military fame in the service of his father, and such was the discredit of the Duke of York, the presumptive heir to the crown, and so easily can public credulity be imposed upon, where inclination favours the delusion, that the legitimacy of this gallant youth was generally believed, and a story was successfully propagated of a certain black box, which was secretly preserved, and contained a contract of marriage between Charles and his favorite Lucy.* Thus was the young duke honoured not only with royal indulgence, but his generous heart was gratified by the confidence and affection of a brave people. Five years elapsed between this period and the accession of James, when the versatility and fondness for novelty, so frequently exhibited in the Athenian state, visited England, and assisted the cause of the Duke of York. By promises, which are liberally made when not designed to be performed, he gained the reputation he did not deserve: the parliament granted him a revenue, which rendered future parliaments unnecessary, and the infamous Jeffries was nominated lord high chancellor of the realm, and not only civil but military agents were quickly appointed, who would have disgraced the government of the savage Ethiop.† To prevent the enormities which threatened the extinction not only of every valuable sentiment, but of every valuable life in the country, Monmouth, goaded onward by the restless importunity of his friends, landed at Lyme, from the Texel, with arms and ammunition, but with followers, so few in number, that they might have been seized and inclosed in an ordinary watch-house. His force soon increased to five or six thousand men; but instead of giving a decisive blow with the sword, he employed his pen in tedious manifestoes, and after a most indiscreet delay, he attacked the King's troops at Sedgemoor, where he was defeated with great slaughter, and where he sullied his reputation by aban-

* She is repeatedly styled his *wife*, in letters to him from his sister the Princess of Orange, who makes this curious apology for Lucy's intriguing with other men: "'Tis a frailty, they say, is given to the sex, therefore you will pardon her, I hope." SECRET HIST. CHA. II.

† Colonel Kirke was one of these military instruments; he had served against the Moors. From the numerous instances of barbarity we will only select the following from Hume. "A young maid pleaded for the life of her brother, and flung herself at Kirke's feet, armed with all the charms that beauty and innocence, bathed in tears, could bestow upon her: the tyrant was inflamed by desire, not softened into love or clemency. He promised to grant her request, provided that she would, in her turn, be equally complaisant with him. The maid yielded to the condition, but next morning, after she had passed the night with him, the wanton savage shewed her, from the window, her brother, the darling object for whom she had sactificed her virtue, hanged on a gibbet, which he had secretly ordered to be there ready for his execution. Rage, despair, and indignation took possession of her mind, and deprived her for ever of her senses."

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J. Taylor del.

J. Storer Sculp.

THE SUMMER PALACE OF THE POPE

doning his companions in arms before the victory was finally decided. From thence he rode as far as his horse could support him; he then arrayed a peasant in his own military trappings and honorary insignia, and assumed the rags of the countryman, and, with a German attendant, laid down in a ditch, concealing himself under a quantity of fern. Perhaps the vanity of the peasant, consoling himself by momentary adulation for habitual servility, exposed him to notice, and gazing with a self-complacent stare on the gorgeous attire, he was rendered an easy captive. Confession was soon extorted. A dog belonging to the pursuers discovered the lonely retreat: Monmouth was seized, and disgraced himself by ignoble tears and by clinging round the fond expectation of life.

The King had the indecency to hold a personal interview with him after his death was fully determined; but James's endeavor, on this occasion, to discover his accomplices, was ineffectual: the unfortunate victim, if not above the fear of death, was superior to private treachery. He was executed on Tower-hill, and it seems the human butcher was unfit for his employment. The Duke, who met his fate at this crisis with heroism, had given him a moderate reward, had cautioned him against conducting the business in the slovenly way under which Russel had suffered, and told the man where a further gratuity was ready if he boldly and skilfully performed his duty. The executioner was intimidated; he struck a feeble blow, when Monmouth raised his head, and looked him in the face; he gently laid his head down again, and a second time the executioner struck to no purpose; when throwing away the axe in despair, he declared himself incapable of finishing the bloody deed. The sheriff interfering, compelled him to renew the attempt, a third and a fourth blow were received by the mangled carcase before the head was severed from the body. The Duke, at the time of his decapitation, was only thirty-six years old, and the attachment and credulity of the people was so extravagant, that they persuaded themselves some person had offered himself up at the shrine of friendship and patriotism, and that Monmouth yet lived to rescue Britain.

Stuart was more merciless than the tyrant of Syracuse, and the fidelity of Damon and Pythias was not revived, yet by a singular coincidence in history, the popular expectations were not wholly disappointed. Three years posterior to this event, a native of the same country, embarking from the same shores, entered England a successful candidate for the same imperial crown which was wrested from the head of the prince to whom Monmouth was sacrificed.

Strictures on the Palace of Monte Cavallo—Remarks on the Roman Pontifical, with some Observations on Statuary.

MONTE Cavallo is the ancient *Mons Quirinalis*, one of the seven hills within the precincts of Rome. Even the magnificent works of nature perish in the protracted annals of time. These elevations, which appear so conspicuous in classic story, are some of them scarcely to be distinguished in our day. The city has not been exposed to the calamities of volcanic eruption, which, with a fiery cataract, desolates surrounding nature, yet it has frequently experienced the fatal effects of aqueous inundation. The rivers that precipitate from the Apennines often forsake their boundaries and overspread the adjacent country. It is on record, that, after the Punic war, the Tyber was swelled by a prodigious fall of rain, the river burst its channels, and destroyed all the buildings that were situated below the hills of Rome; and the same destructive increase of its waters occurred in the reign of Augustus. The accumulation of materials by such inundations, it is conjectured, has raised the ground above its ancient

cient level twelve or fourteen feet, so that the present city is less liable to this source of public calamity.

The circumference of modern Rome is equal to its early extent; it may be computed at fourteen English miles, but it has fewer buildings, the half of the area being in the state of gardens, vineyards, and waste ground. The population also is much inferior to its former condition, and the suburbs, which appeared so many distinct and crowded cities, now resemble an uninhabited desert.

In the time of the Cæsars fourteen immense aqueducts, supported by lofty arcades, through a wide range of country, conducted the waters of entire rivers to the parent city, and continually supplied more than one hundred public baths and one hundred and fifty copious fountains, besides those expansive basons on whose crystal surface the naval battles were displayed. One hundred thousand statues decorated the gardens, the temples, the porticoes, and the palaces of the city, and nearly fifty obelisks of marble, brought from the confines of Africa, with a miraculous exertion of human labor and ingenuity. All that the popes could do with these awful vestiges of ancient dignity was to repair a few of the aqueducts, and to extract from the ruins under which they were buried a few of the splendid remains of the obelisks and of the sculpture. Yet so powerful has been the genius of her late offspring, so rapid the improvement, and so exquisite the embellishment of modern art, that, in external grandeur pontifical Rome has been supposed to surpass her imperial magnificence.

Four causes contributed to the destruction of these sublime monuments. The slow but certain dilapidation of time, the more rapid destruction of external hostility, the sweeping ruin of civil war, and the merciless dismemberment of avaricious spoilers. But, like the phœnix, she has risen from the parent ashes, has expanded her awful wings, and overshadowed the earth. When Constantinople fell a sacrifice to the prowess of Mahomet the Second, Rome, her ancient rival, waved the crozier over the world as she had formerly uplifted the sword, and substituting the alarms of the future for the afflictions of the present, so successfully played upon the venal propensities of feeble man, that she continued her empire undisputed, when martial power would have in vain cased himself in steel to subdue the nations of civilised Europe. But whatever might be her ecclesiastical authority in the middle ages, from the effulgence of the arts modern Rome derives her glory, which is in a less degree to be attributed to the second Julius, the tenth Leo, and the fifth Sixtus, than to the glowing powers of Fontana, Raphael, and Michael Angelo.

Monte Cavallo translated, is the Hill of the Horse, and it is so called from two colossal groups placed opposite the palace. This edifice is considered as the summer residence of the reigning Pope; it is very large, but does not approach the size of the Vatican. It is adorned with columns of white marble, surmounted by beautiful capitals, and the architecture of the Chancery, so much admired, is from the designs of the celebrated Bramante.

Gregory XIII. began the structure towards the close of the sixteenth century; it has been embellished by many succeeding Popes, and by some of them on account of the salubrious situation, has been occupied both as a summer and winter residence.

It is not our intention to give a catalogue of the paintings, of which our readers may find a list in every itinerary. If we were to enter on a description of these we should have much to admire and little to object. Perhaps there is more advantage derived from exposing the defects of great artists, than from pointing out their beauties: we cannot always avoid contemplating their talents with envy, and when we can reduce them to the common standard, by the indulgence of our spleen, we sometimes make

a permanent impression on our own minds which will occasionally correct our taste and improve our judgment. Two pictures of the Virgin, by Guido, are very censurable. In the one she appears in the maternal office, attending the sleeping infant, and sustaining a piece of linen, which gives an indelicate idea of its intended application. The character of Mary suggests so much majesty, that if the duties of a mother well become her, yet we cannot bear to see her employed in the frippery of feminine affectation. We have here a large picture of the Virgin, accompanied by the holy angels, and the effulgence distributed around these sacred personages is simply to exhibit a piece of needlework, on which the Virgin is engaged, that her winged companions are employed in admiring, with all the simpering and grimace of boarding-school misses, fluttering and fawning about their self-complacent governess.

As the statuary possesses high antiquity, we shall not leave it wholly unnoticed, and we the rather incline to examine the principles of this art on account of the errors into which our contemporaries have fallen, either from neglecting the leading objects of its study in early times, or from attempting to conduct it beyond the reach of its powers. This subject has recently attracted the curiosity of the public. The Commons House of Parliament has addressed his Majesty to raise the marble bust to the honor of four British warriors in the most majestic structure of the kingdom, and a fund of 20,000 guineas has been applied as a reward to the professors of this elegant art.* Those who are to undertake these splendid monuments to gallantry and virtue will recollect some of the remarks we shall adduce when they stood beneath the chair of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose classic taste in discussing the principles of some of the imitative arts, has contributed more to their improvement in this country than even the masterly efforts of his own pencil.

The statues to which we have alluded were brought to Monte Cavallo by Sixtus V. They are of white marble of colossal proportions, and each of them consists of a horse and his conductor. They are placed before the palace, and between them rises a lofty Egyptian obelisk: the groups bear a strong resemblance to each other, and they have, I think, justly been considered to be a representation of Castor and Pollux, who, in almost all the antiques with which we are acquainted, are described with so much similarity, that we are incapable of distinguishing the one from the other. They are reported to be the work of the celebrated sculptors Phidias and Praxiteles, whose names appear on the pedestals. To this legend we should pay very little respect, did not the spirit of the performance confirm the conjecture. These statues are said to have been brought from the harbour of Alexandria, others affirm that they were buried beneath some ruins at the base of the hill on which they stand; again we are told they were discovered by Constantine in some of the Roman Baiæ, but, whatever might be their origin is very immaterial, if we can ascertain them to be the statues of the Tyndaridæ, to whom the Romans were so much indebted at the lake of Regillæ and on the of the victory of Paulus Æmilius.† Certain it is, that statues of these august warriors, invested each with the chlamys and with the same puzzling resemblance, were placed before the temple of Jupiter Tonans on the Capitoline Hill.‡

Carlo Maratti is said to have thus addressed the statue of a horse near the capital, with the excellence of which his mind was powerfully af-

* See the Monthly Register, N0. IV. p. 373.

† Livy, lib 2. 5. 20. Ibid. lib. 45. 5. 6.

‡ Apollo in Lucian begs Mercury to give him some mark of distinction by which he shall be able to ascertain the identity of Castor and Pollux.

Δοκεις διδαξας τα γνωρισματα ημιν τα σε αλλα παντα ημιν τα ου το πρωτογονον ϛ
μεχρι νυκτορακο ϛ αμφοτερω ϊ τε χρω ϛ ημιν ϛ ιππου ϛ ιππειον λευκον.

fected: "Why dost thou not move, hast thou forgotten that thou art alive?" The same impression is produced in an artist by the view of these marble imitations; so much vital fire is thrown into the composition, and the deception is so complete, that the observer expects the figures to abandon the pedestal.

The mistake of the modern statuary consists in confounding two things, which are, in many respects, perfectly distinct; the art of painting and the art of sculpture. In the latter all minute ornament is inadmissible; its objects are simply form and character, and its style is the grand, not the ornamental. The art of painting captivates the senses; the influence of sculpture is rather mental than corporeal, yet it admits the contemplation of beauty, but the effect is moral, not sensual. The voluptuous artifices, the meretricious blandishments of the Paphian Goddess must be resigned to painting, yet the beautiful undulation of her form, and the grace of attitude are within the reach of the sculptor's art. Even the Medicean Venus, where all the subterfuges of ingenuity are resorted to, to excite the lascivious feeling, is inefficient to this design; we resign ourselves to admiration, but are insensible to love; yet if for a moment the exquisite proportions and the insidious attitude should invite the senses, and in a paroxism of transport, we seek the "eye's blue languish" and the "golden hair," the goddess is instantly disarmed of all her captivating power, and the cold motionless marble obdurately returns to our ardent wishes, shame and disappointment.

The statues of Monte Cavallo illustrate these remarks. The youths present an idea of divinity, and a chaste and awful pleasure is the result of the contemplation, similar to the effect produced by the Belvidere Apollo. If we examine some of the component parts, we find that negligence in the artist which could not be endured in painting, and even the statue of the Pythian god, that has attracted the applause of ages, is incorrect in two essential particulars, which the blind veneration of Corregio and Parmegiano has considered as perfections. The latter has shewn the pernicious effect of this prejudice in the beautiful group of his Madonna and angels, in which, not only the fingers, but the whole figure of the Virgin is lengthy and disproportionate. These enthusiasts forgot that grace can never be the offspring of deformity, that nature, in all her works, is the perfection of beauty; if the artist abandon her irrevocable laws, he violates the palladium of eternal wisdom.

Patet in corpore vultus is the grand maxim of the art. The ancients knew well its limits, and rarely attempted to throw conspicuous expression into the countenance, but they availed themselves of all the graces as well as the distortions of attitude. It is this that gives the principal expression to the Laocoon, although it has been correctly asserted, that of all the remains of antiquity, the face of this father has the greatest force of expression, yet the fastidious amateur has complained that none of the tenderness of parental solicitude is displayed in the features, forgetting the boundary within which the art is confined. Has not the first artist of our country declared, that a mixed passion in the human countenance is beyond even the power of painting? How then shall these rigid materials be formed to the fancy of such idle objectors?

Sculpture is obliged to avail itself of symbols to identify its characters. How is it possible to distinguish, without the assistance of the Boar, the Thyrsus, and the Lyre, between Meleager, Bacchus, and Apollo, and without the appropriate insignia between Flora, Pallas, and Juno, since all these forms are designed to produce the idea of perfect beauty, manly or feminine? So simple is the expression of statuary, that John de Bologna, after he had finished a group consisting of a youth elevating a young female in his arms, asked his friends what distinctive title to give it; it was agreed to

call

call it the rape of the Sabines, and this is the celebrated work of his chisel which was raised before the old palace at Florence.

The defects of the moderns are from the laudable desire of enlarging the limits of the art; for this purpose, with Bernini, they have detached the drapery from the principal figure to give the appearance of flying: they have introduced what is technically called different plans in the same group, and they have attempted perspective. How vain must be the endeavour to make stone sport in the air like the fluttering plumage from the painter's pencil! The imitative arts depend for their influence on the momentary deception; how absurd, therefore, to represent figures in different sizes to suggest distance! In painting the artist has the advantage of colour and shadow, and the optical effect is the same as it is in nature, for to the mirror of the eye the objects that are reflected are flat as they appear on the canvas itself; but by this progressive minuteness of parts indiscreetly employed by the sculptor, all the grandeur is lost on which he depends for his authority over the mind.

We cannot conclude this subject without noticing the offensive absurdity of modern dresses. The epaulettes, the tinsel, the stiffened raiment, and all the extravagance of fashionable frivolity, descends so gracelessly into the fantastic and familiar, as to be wholly incongruous with the sobriety and dignity of the sculptor's art. By this miserable deformity all the advantages are rejected of the flowing robe waving round the form, or displaying the beautiful proportions of the human limbs, and the delicate gradations which produce their imperceptible union.

Having expressed our sentiments thus freely on modern sculpture, candor requires that we should acknowledge that some improvements have been made in the art within the last century. The labour and skill that has been applied in the inferior parts has often conducted the artist to a degree of excellence in these, to which the ancient statuaries never arrived. But the moderns and their predecessors have proposed to themselves very different objects: the former to please the eye, the latter to captivate the heart; the one to enfold the curls of a peruke, the other to disclose the powers of a god; and until some chastity in the drapery be consulted, and some sublimity in the design be admitted, all the industry of our ingenious contemporaries will be wholly misapplied.*

We should not perform our duty on this subject if we were wholly to omit some account of the founder of the palace of Monte Cavallo, or of his successor who contributed to its embellishment. The history of the Popes is the history of the world: the other states are confined principally to their own interior regulation, but the see of Rome, neglecting almost every thing which respected its temporal government, extended not only its observation, but its authority, to every political establishment; and, from the effulgence of the tiara, the crowns of Europe have often derived their splendor. At the commencement of the sixteenth century, the papal chair was the situation of the highest dignity, but when the vanity of the holy fathers induced them to intermeddle with every petty controversy that agitated the Christian governments, they lost that dignity which had been acquired from the superstition of mankind. About the time of Gregory XIII. from this indecorum and impolicy, the papal power was shaken, but at that critical pe-

* It has been accurately observed, that there is one department of sculpture in which the moderns have excelled the ancients, it is in the relievos, where in a single group of basso, they have sometimes raised it imperceptibly till it project into alto. Le Gros has given a beautiful example of this in the altar of the Jesuit's church at Rome. Modern painters relieve their figures by the same gentle gradation, with the assistance of light and shade, but the marble having no colour, the composition itself can alone give the effect. The present sculptors have taken the hint from contemporary painters; the ancient painters could not impart it to their contemporaries, for they were wholly unacquainted with this powerful expedient of their art.

riod, the society of Jesuits was established by Loyola, a Spanish officer. The object of this institution was to raise a sable army at the devotion of the Holy See, under the absolute government of a general who alone should be acquainted with the progress and operations of the order. At this time the Jesuits had obtained the chief direction of education in every catholic country; they were the confessors of almost every person of rank, and of all the monarchs of Europe without a single exception. Thus situated, they moulded the plastic mind of youth to their pleasure; they were acquainted with every intrigue, not only in the court, but at the toilette, and, under the meek cloak of religion, assumed the rod of absolute power; and, a short time posterior to this pontificate, we find, by a census that was taken of their number, ten thousand jesuitical spies were distributed throughout the civilized countries to extend the tyranny of St. Peter's chair. By the assistance of the Jesuits, under the successive governments of Laynez and Aquaviva, the system of universal intrigue was completely adopted, and Rome again recovered its ancient dominion. Such were the advantages under which Gregory XIII. appeared, and with these he ventured to pretend to the crown of Ireland, and to place a bastard from his own loins on the throne of Portugal, at the very moment when he did not possess a sufficient military guard to protect the subjects of his temporal government from the depredations of a lawless banditti. But his authority was not confined to the western governments, he was placed in a situation the most exalted by an embassy from three eastern princes, who, prostrate at his feet, implored his blessing and protection.

From this pope we received the calendar distinguished by his own name. From the time of Numa Pompilius to the first emperor, and from Julius Cæsar to Buoncompagno we are indebted to Rome for the regulation of our time, and if the astronomical calculations from the Rudolphine tables, and the sublime discovery of the procession of equinoxes should have opened the sacred volume of futurity to more intelligent investigators, Christian Europe has been greatly indebted to this pontiff for the application of the talents of Lilio to a regulation so important.

Sixtus V. who placed the colossal statues we have noticed before the palace of Monte Cavallo, was appointed by the conclave to succeed the founder of that edifice. The thrones of Europe have often been occupied by infants and idiots; it was enough that they descended in the royal line, but the pontificate was a situation which required the greatest ability; and we find talents from the lowest ranks elected for the papal honors. Whatever disadvantages have been suffered by mankind from the monkish establishments, in many respects they have contributed to reform the abuses of military institution. That system of equality which was introduced into the convent is founded on the grandest views of human society, while every petty distinction was admitted to obstruct the harmony of secular intercourse. Within the pale of the church sanctity and talents were the most successful means to obtain private respect and public disinction; hence many of the popes were raised from the most contemptible rank to the honors of the triple crown. Adrian IV. one of the distinguished ornaments of the chair, was a mendicant; Urban IV. had been brought to the cloister from the humble employment of a cobler. In the same situation was the father of John XXII. and, approaching nearer the time of which we are speaking, Nicholas V. Adrian VI. and the fifth Pius, were all drawn from obscurity to fulfil the duties of the infallible arbiter of man. Sixtus V. was of no higher origin: his family were indigent vine-dressers, but that labourer in the vineyard was of a very different character from those alluded to by the meek and holy Jesus in sacred writ. This pontiff had the audacity to attempt the revival of the days of Gregory VII. He declared Henry IV. then king of Navarre, incapable of succeeding to the throne of France, and if the papal bull could verify its own pretensions, the illustrious Elizabeth of England was reduced

to

to the condition of a subject, or rather of an outlaw, who is entitled to no rank or respect in society, and who is to be driven to the woods as fitted only to herd with brutes. It was not an idle menace, for had the invincible Armada of Philip II. triumphed in the British seas, the threats of Sixtus would have been put into immediate execution.

Notwithstanding the high tone that the pontiffs assumed, papal pride often submitted to state policy. This pope declined the invitation to the league of Spain against Henry IV. an anathematized heretic. His holiness, knowing that the catholic crown was already possessed of the Milanese on the one side and of the Sicilies on the other, naturally conjectured, that if Philip obtained France, the little temporalities of the church would be instantly swallowed up in the vortex of Spanish power.

The character of Sixtus was very peculiar. When in the lowly rank of an ordinary monk, he exhibited marks of extraordinary pride and passion; but, on acquiring the dignity of a cardinal, he seemed to abandon the tempestuous spirit of his nature, and, for fifteen years, he practised all the conciliatory arts to win the members of the conclave to his future elevation. But when he assumed the tiara, the vehemence of his temper was again exerted, and shewed itself under circumstances that were alternately beneficial and pernicious.

The talents of Michael Angelo had recently erected the sublimest structure that ever commanded the admiration of mankind. This artist, who lived a century, devoted his protracted existence to supply Rome with the varied and luxuriant produce of his comprehensive mind. The acute sensibilities and ardent passions of Sixtus saw with indignation a subject in his own domains had eclipsed the glory of the papal dignity. Much was yet to be performed for the embellishment of modern Rome; the short period of his pontificate was applied to this favorite object, and he raised the monuments of the pontifical city with the same zeal that he projected the downfal of the secular thrones.

Since that period Rome has made no considerable figure in the politics of Europe; but if she have resigned her hold on the superstition of mankind, she has obtained complete possession of the heart by consulting the genuine impressions of nature, by becoming the emporium of the sciences and of the arts, by cultivating the human mind, and restoring it from torpor and debility to vigor and maturescence.

German Literature.

The following is by a Gentleman resident in one of the most popular of the German universities. It is a part of a series of letters, which will be occasionally continued as long as the public attention is directed, with so much solicitude to the literature of that country, where such rapid advances are made in almost every branch of elegant and profound erudition.

I DO not wonder that you treat my assertions with so little respect; nay that you half intimate you hold the new German philosophy for little better than quackery. You may well smile when I speak of the German poets as the true modern classics, the restorers of Greek art and Greek taste: it is in the order of things that *such* an unproved assertion should be so received. I can only wish you and the literary public would hearken to the call, "Come and see;" or that myself or some other in my favourable situation were able to answer your very reasonable demand, "Let us see." In the mean while we can join in the remark, age is as any of Dr. Primrose's, "Time will shew it." I have, for the present, but one previous observation—*You know nothing about German literature.* Kotzebue's and Iffland's

plays

plays and Lafontaine's novels are not German literature; though popular German works, they are not considered as classical here. Are you willing that English dramatic poetry should be judged of here by the works of Reynolds and O'Keefe; or the English novel by Mrs. Robinson or Mrs. Gunning? Even the few valuable works that have been translated, those of Wieland for instance, are not characteristic of the peculiar spirit of German literature. And how few even of these are to be found! It is really distressing to those who, like me, look on the German literature and philosophy as the spring whence we must take new draughts of science and taste, to behold that, in being imported, they are polluted by coming through impure channels. It generally happens that each walk of literature is first trodden by the few, ere the doors are open to the vulgar; but the manufacturers of translations have rushed at once into the garden. It is, perhaps, to be wished that a certain instinct may lead them to leave the rich treasures untouched. It is noticed in a journal here, as a proof of English taste, (in common with the fact of Kotzebue's popularity, and the circumstance that one of our reviews spoke of Schiller and Kotzebue as the German Shakespeares) that that most consummate specimen of literary wretchedness, Rinaldo Rinaldini, has found a translator. You have, it seems, a "German Theatre," in numbers: I heard it remarked—"It will be curious to see how long the translator proceeds, before he, by good luck, stumbles on one of our good pieces?" After all, it is not so much to be regretted that such inferior works should be translated, which, at least, answer their end, as it would be, were the real masterpieces of German literature delivered us by the same hands.

And now as to the German versification. You can not conceive it possible that the example of the German poets should ever lead us to attempt nationalising the Greek and Roman metres. I admit the full force of the argument arising from what Spenser and Milton did *not* do. They must have often made the attempt, particularly Milton, who, in this point too, as well as in that of the tendency of his great epic, has so much in common with Klopstock. Milton detested the "Gothic barbarism of rhyme;" and, as Herder says, "conquering the most inharmonious of languages by the most harmonious ear," exhibited the Iambic blank verse with a variety and power of excellence in which he still remains unrivalled. The language of Klopstock was, when he undertook his Messias, unquestionably less advanced in cultivation than the English language in the middle of the seventeenth century, but Klopstock brought to his task a mind not less deeply impressed with the national importance of his work. He was fallen on happier times and days than his great predecessors, and planned his great poem with the reasonable hope of witnessing the effect of it on his nation. In respect to its metrical form, his ardent attempt has been crowned with success. Milton disapproved of rhyme only for the Epopea, Klopstock's hatred for it is unlimited; I question whether he ever made a couplet: but he also found the Miltonic verse inadequate, and hesitated for a time between prose and hexameter, not indeed the strict Greek hexameter, for he allowed, instead of the spondee, which occurs as seldom in the German as in the English languages, of the trochee foot. He even contends that the moderate use of this foot gives a beauty unknown to the Greek verse. He likewise introduced the lyric metres and the elegiac, and invented others: he wrought a revolution in the language and literature of his country, "and you would have our poets imitate his example?" Far from it; but I wish that the fact were generally known, so that a strangely absurd and false notion, that our language is not capable of the ancient metres, were disproved by the poet. One would think that the ancients had other organs, and their language other elements than ours, when we hear it affirmed that we have no *metrical* quantity. It is true, our language

is, in respect to its euphony, but little cultivated; and rhyme being the substitute of ancient metre, has helped to retard its progress. The only question is concerning absolute incapacity, or indefinite capacity, and that is easily answered. Indeed the difference between ancient and modern verse is accidental, not essential. The essence of verse is an *artistical** variation of long and short syllables; and the rule or law by which the verse is made is a subordinate concern. The ancient system of verse had for its basis the dead syllables, each of which had its distinct length, independently of its signification, and the *art* consisted in making a verse which should, besides being musical, have sense. In the modern European languages the syllables, *as such*, have no definite length, the *living meaning* determines the metrical extent of monosyllabic words, and the polysyllables are fixed by an imputed meaning attributed to some one syllable, or by chance——

Whence, O|Sun, are thy|beams, and thy|fountain of|light ever|lasting.

This is a correct, well-sounding hexameter, and not the less so because Whence, O, Sun, beams, fount, light, and last, are, through the sense, and not as syllables, long. But is our language qualified for *beautiful* verse of this description? Can we, now that our national taste is formed, and that we have acknowledged masterpieces in other shapes, expect to render this new mode popular?—Perhaps not. I wish only that the door may be opened to future attempts, and that we may not, by false squeamishness and narrowness of conception, bar up avenues of pleasure. I confess I should never have thought of this, but for what I have seen here: the introduction of the ancient metres has thrown so much new light on declamation, and facilitated so much the acquiring of just notions of the ancient prosody, (you know how it stands in our public schools in England) that I am persuaded these secondary objects alone are weighty enough to lead us to the desired experiment. And I have already observed that this experiment need not be severely rigid. Besides it is very easy. You know that I am innocent of rhyme-making; I never made six rhyme lines in my life. I remind you of this, in reference to the following specimens, as obviating a very natural objection to the specimens themselves. I am very honest in attempting to render a much-honoured passage of the rhythmical prose, and I will mark the quantities.

Thou, that | rollest a|bove me, | round as the | shield of my | fathers,
Whence, O | Sun, are thy | beams, and thy | fountain of | light ever|lasting?
Awful in | beauty thou | comest; the | stars re|treat in the | azure!
Cold and | pale, too, the | Moon sinks | into the | ocean the | western;†
Thou pro|ceedest a|lone; for | who of thy | course can be | partner?
Mountains are | stript of their | forests; them|selves, too, with | years are de|caying:
Shrinking, and | swelling, the | sea is | restless, and | ever in | motion;
Constant, un|changeable, | thou a|lone in thy | brightness re|joicest.

* Something very different from artificial and artful. This adjective must be brought into more frequent use: it is indispensable.

† A licence legalised in the German by Göthe: the grammarians put in (as in duty bound) their protest but the public has sanctioned the transposition.

But

But it is not in this verse that I wish our poets to make their first attempt; I would rather they would begin with the *distich*, which is not only, to my ear, highly flattering, but which seems to me peculiarly adapted to our character and the character of our poetry. "The English muse," says Herder, "is a thinking muse." And the distich is the thinking verse, even more so than the couplet, which Pope so judiciously chose for his "thinking verses." The same verse is the verse of the elegy and epigram; and the Roman classics afford a rich gleaning in both walks. Above all, I should wish to see a Martial in the original metrical forms. Indeed the distich is, *par excellence*, the epigrammatic verse, particularly if we admit *Lessing's* ingenious theory; according to which the epigram must consist of two parts, the former of which, the exposition, or statement, ought to excite a certain expectation, which in the second part, the catastrophe, or solution, is fulfilled. The flowing hexameter is suited to the historic; and the terse, sententious pentameter admirably adapted to a stroke of wit, or strong moral sentiment. The simple Greek inscription, of which such exquisite specimens are in the Anthologia, are of another character, but nearly allied to the elegy, is also happily rendered in the elegiac verse. Both sorts of epigram are in vogue here; and I shall, perhaps, atone for the dullness of the previous argumentation, by attempting to give you a notion of the German epigram, and I will begin with a few by *Göthe*, in the lowest as well as the highest species, *Germany's great poet*. The following were written in Venice, and published in Schiller's Almanack, 1796:

THE GONDOLA.

See yonder Gondola! how it is swinging there, just like a cradle;
And the black chamber, above, seems but a coffin, tho' large:
So we are rolling and tott'ring, betwixt our cradle and coffin,
Upon the spacious canal, careless and thoughtless thro' life.

THE PATRICIANS.

Each patrician in Venice may chance to be doge in the future:
Hence, when a boy, he's so fine, subtle, considerate, proud:
That is the reason why wafers, in catholic lands, are so tender,
Every bit of the dough can, in the end be made God.

Göthe has published two scientific works on botany and optics, and here justifies himself against an imagined accusation. You can just appreciate this stroke of satire, for you happen to know the object of it.

MY EMPLOYMENT.

"Botany then employs you! and optics! why what are you doing?
Sure it is sweeter by far touching affectionate hearts."
O, the affectionate hearts! a bungler is abler to touch them:
Be it my only delight, Nature, to touch thee alone.

THE VULGAR.

"Tell me, am I not right? we are forced still to cozen the vulgar;
See—how incapable, wild, stupid, and savage they are!"
Stupid and savage they seem, but merely because you deceive them;
They, were yourselves only just, trust me, are gentle and wise.

The following is by Göthe, too: tell me the poet who has clothed a thought at once original, deep, and tender, in a form more bold and poetical——

Alas!!!

Ah! why am I so transient? asked of Jupiter, Beauty;
Only the transient is fair, smiling, answered the god.

Love, and the flowers, and the dew, and youth, and the spring, they all heard it;
Slowly they turned away, weeping, from Jupiter's throne.

It was in the year 1797 that the full power of the distich was exhibited by *Göthe* and *Schiller*, in the Almanack of the Muses of the latter. For the first time this annual repository of poetical genius was applied to the purposes of personal satire, and the whole volume consisted almost entirely of distichs: some, under the title *Tabulæ votivæ*, were tender effusions and moral sentiments, but the greater number were satirical or controversial, and were entitled XENIEN. Like Pope's Dunciad they were directed indiscriminately against the real dunces, and against those who had given no other proof of dulness than that of not being sufficiently warm admirers of the two literary heroes. These Xenien were detached distichs, each having his inscription, but without order; they were sometimes made to speak as persons, but the authors did not give an order and plan to the whole, which was not found in the individuals.

With the theatre, the Kantian philosophy is a favorite topic; Schiller is a zealous and distinguished disciple of Kant's, and has made several highly metaphysical poems, illustrating Kant's leading doctrines. I am disposed to translate a few, not because you will, but precisely because you will not understand them. They will be critical riddles, which you will be unable to resolve till I have fulfilled my promise of stating to you the outlines of the new philosophy.

The following, for instance, is a joke on the *very first* leading assertion of the critical philosophy.

TIME AND PLACE.

"Time and place," I must own it, "are merely the forms of sensation,"
For a corner with thee, Love! becomes infinite space. G.

The second fundamental position of Kant is, that we have a power of synthesis *a priori*, and that there can be analysis without a previous synthesis. Against the old logicians, who reduced every thing to analysis, says Schiller,

Truth is, then, nought but an onion, whose peel you have only to strip off. What you have never put in, faith, you can never take out.

I have already told you that the prime object of Kant is the total destruction of the Lockean, or empirical school, and his success in this is the only point on which all the critical philosophers are united in opinion——

TO THE EMPIRISTS.

You have chosen the safe path, no one will surely deny it,
But you grope blindly along, still in the old beaten road.

But poets are impartial, or like wits, at least, love a joke better than their friends or their cause, for he retorts

THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS.

See how disdainful they look on the empirist standing below them!
But when they are in need, then he's the Delphian god.

The comments, elucidations, vindications, &c. of Kant are innumerable.

KANT AND HIS COMMENTATORS.

See what a number of beggars are fed by this bounteous Crœsus,
So, when his majesty builds, bricklayers are all set to work.

THE VERBAL CRITICS.

You can anatomise perfectly language, that is the carcase,
Life and spirit escape, volatile, still from the knife.

TASSO'S JERUSALEM.

Here is Tasso's Jerusalem, by Mr. M——o translated,
Aye, the identical bog where Jerusalem stood.

THE GERMAN PANTHEON (OR PLUTARCH.)

Here are assembled together Germany's little and great men;
These have afforded the stuff, those have furnished the words.

GERMAN NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Germans, you strive but in vain to form yourselves into a nation;
Learn to become, for you can, not a mere nation, but men.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Germany!—Where does it lye?—I never was able to find it.
Where the learned begins, there the political ends.

TO AN ASTRONOMER.

Do not incessantly brag of the numerous stars of your heaven;
Is the Creator *then* great, *when* you have something to count:
You possess, I must own it, of objects in space, the sublimest,
But, O friend, the sublime is not in *space* to be found.

THE DIFFICULT COMBINATION.

Why do we find that genius and taste are so seldom united?
Boldness terrifies taste, genius despises the rein.

THE PREFERENCE.

Over the heart to conquer is great, and I honour the brave one,
Through the heart to subdue, still is the greatest of all.

As a specimen of the German epigram these are enough; as metrical experiments, perhaps, more than enough to discredit, as far as my specimens can do, what, in general, I have been contending for.

THE GENIUS. *From the German of* SCHILLER. *An Attempt.*

"Do you," thou askest, "believe what the masters of wisdom still teach us;
And the disciples so prompt, boldly, and warmly maintain?
Is it, then, science alone that can bring true peace to the bosom?
Brings, then, the system alone, justice and truth here below?
Must I distrust, too, the impulse that gently, but audibly warns me,
And which nature herself planted so firm in my breast,
Until the seal of the school has fixed her stamp, and confirm'd it,
And the scholastic form binds the ætherial soul?——
Tell me, for you have descended the toilsome depths of enquiry,
Out of the mouldering grave did you rejoicing return?
Not to you is unknown what the vault of dark sayings incloses——
Say, does the comfort of life dwell with the mummies below?
Must I then wander the dark road?—O! it is horrid, I own it;
But I will venture along, leads it to justice and truth."
Friend! Thou hast heard of the age of gold, for the poets have left us
Many a charming record, simple and touching at once.
Under Humanity's form, then the sacred and heav'nly resided;
Instinct, a virgin and chaste, dwelt, unpolluted, below;
Then the general law of Nature, which governs the planets,
And which, concealed in the egg, quickens the organised points;
Then the law of necessity, permanent, silent, and equal,
Governed also mankind, moving the waves of his breast;
Then was sentiment certain, and, as on the clock's painted dial,

Pointed

Pointed still at the true, at the eternal alone:
Then was not to be seen or stranger, or disciple, or novice,
That which with life was impress'd, was not then sought by the dead:
Every heart understood then the rule universal, eternal,
Ever concealed the source whence it, enlivening, flowed.
Gone is the age of delight, by the wildness of freedom uprooted!
Gone!—the happy repose nature imparted to man!
Feeling, polluted, is now no longer the voice of the Godhead;
Oracles now become dumb in the dishonoured breast.
Only the hearkening mind still fears the small voice within him,
And the mystical word guards here the sanctified sense;
Here, with a pure heart descending, still the enquirer conjures it.
Wisdom gives him again nature which he had lost.
Young man hast thou preserved the guardian angel within thee;
Still dost thou hear within Instinct's cautioning voice?
Does Truth still in thy pure eye paint itself chastely and brightly;
Does her cry still resound loud in thy filial ear?
Does not the sceptic's wild tumult arise in thy unruffled temper;
Art thou sure t'will remain silent and peaceful as now?
Will not the contests of passions require a judge to appease them,
Nor the clear sense of the true e'er be obscured by the heart?
Go, and rejoice in thy innocence; thou canst learn nothing of science,
Science herself shall become rather a learner from thee.
Iron laws, which point out to the striving their path and their duty,
Are not laws against thee; all that thou willest is law——
All that thou speakest and dost shall avail like the sentence of heaven:
Upon the races of men awe and submission shall dwell;
Thou alone wilt not mark the god that commands in the bosom,
Silent and still thou wilt go over the vanquished world.

Strictures on the Life and Writings of Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S.

IT has been observed, that there rarely has passed a life, of which a faithful and judicious account would not be useful. Biography, says Plutarch, is the lesson of life, and as in the mighty mass of mankind, and different classes of society, numbers are daily treading the same paths, ourselves occupied in the same views, panting after the same ends, and frustrated by the same miscarriages, the narrative of their several escapes and expedients, must, of consequence, be conducive to our future security and success.

This, if nothing else had offered, would have excused our dwelling upon the life and writings of the subject of our present strictures; but in giving some account of a man of genius, and a poet, no apology need be made, since, into the events of the life of a celebrated character, curiosity is sufficiently inquisitive, and indeed, so much so, that in respect to many of the geniuses of the last age, no minuteness of detail, no industry of inquiry, no labor of compilation, has been able to give full satisfaction.

Among the vices of the present age, indifference to the fate of those who have become conspicuous for their powers of improving and delighting life, cannot be reckoned; and it is surely to the credit of us all, that we may claim an exemption from the reproach so justly heaped upon our ancestors, of suffering that merit by which the light of knowledge was diffused, and the arts of civilization cultivated, to pine in obscurity and want. We live in a time when literary merit is justly appreciated, and to be rewarded, need only to be known.

It is no longer, therefore, any subject of admiration, why we should feel so general an interest in the life of a man of letters, or why this common sympathy should be so widely diffused, as to take possession of every rank of society; yet at first, it may appear strange why a desire so strong and universal should exist, why we should enquire with such eagerness into a life, which of all others, is least distinguished by striking and wonderful vicissitudes, and which, of consequence, appeals to our feeling with the least claims to our sympathy and compassion. The life of an author consists rather in reflection than in action: he is rather an observer of mankind than an actor upon the scenes of life; his time is passed among his books in the privacy of study and retirement, and whenever he trusts himself with society, it is with an habitual caution, which will not suffer him to be forced from out his natural sphere. It is thus that he is always the same, he maintains the same constancy of character, the same formality of habits, his mind being shut against the fleeting impressions of custom and fashion, which are daily softening the manners, and adding variety to the rest of mankind.

It was humourously observed by a French writer, that he himself had, indeed, found the vicissitudes of an author's life to be far from numerous: "His migrations," says he, "are in general from a back garret to a front one, and the chief occurrences of his life are his adventures in a spunging house."

But as the biography of eminent writers has been most desired by mankind, so it has been rarely so well executed as any other species of composition. The reason, perhaps, is obvious enough. The biographer has, in general, been little qualified for his business, he has seen his hero, perhaps, as the crowd gaze at a meteor, in the glare of public life, and has had neither inclination nor opportunity for close examination. He has not beheld him shrunk to the size of domestic life, in the contraction of his fireside, and the simplicity of his every day character; he has not seen him in the state in which a man sinks to his natural dimensions, and lays aside the holiday dress of his mind along with that of his person. It is into the privacies of domestic life, into the minute details of daily conduct, that the biographer, who would instruct and amuse his reader, should be careful to descend. It is impossible to give a faithful and judicious account of him who is beheld only in the bustle of public scenes, in the performance of those actions, and the discharge of those duties, in which one man can scarcely differ from another. The prominent features of mankind, the discriminations of manners and of characters, can only be observed from easy access, and learned from intimacy of acquaintance. The common dissimulation of men throws a veil alike over their good and bad qualities; the level manners of a polished people admit, in public at least, of few glaring peculiarities, since a barren similarity has been gradually introduced by the progress of ceremony and fashion. The private and familiar character of a man is chiefly worthy of attention, and he is but little qualified for the task of biography, who neglects anecdotes, however trivial, if connected with this. Voltaire, in his pursuit of materials for the life of a celebrated poet, confesses, that after much labor of research, he received his most pleasing and useful information from an old woman who attended him in his last illness, and a printer's devil; and our great English biographer has not hesitated to acknowledge himself indebted for some anecdotes concerning Pope, to a house-keeper of the Earl of Oxford.

These observations may be supposed a prelude to a minute and detailed biography; but it does not coincide with our present design to give any more than a few cursory observations on the life of our author, which will be interspersed with a criticism on his writings.

Erasmus

Erasmus Darwin was descended from an ancient and respectable family, not much distinguished as yet, in church or state, but possessed of the means of an honest independence. His father was what is vulgarly called a gentleman, in other words, a man, who without any visible signs of business, lived upon the income of his own fortune. He is reported to have owned some considerable landed property near Newark upon Trent. His son, for whom he could make no very splendid provision, was thus in some measure to become the artificer of his own fortune. He received the first elements of his education at a country school, in which he exhibited no marks of that glowing genius, which was latterly to break forth with such distinguished lustre. This slow maturity of mental powers, which though vigorous and active, are long in unfolding themselves, this concealment of intellectual strength, even so far as to cause a doubt of its existence, is far from uncommon, and affords, perhaps, an argument as strong and convincing as any, against the absurdity of imagining an innate genius. With some, the growth of the mind is slow and stunted, and the plant, which has afterwards shot up with strength and vigor at once prodigious, has appeared at first, an exotic, languishing and withering, and scarcely capable of being raised by any arts of cultivation. Those who have attained the highest eminences of poetry, have not always "lisped in numbers;" the "lisping days" of Dryden did not begin till he was advanced to the middle stage of life; and so slow was the maturity of Swift's talent, that the soil was suspected, not only by others, but by himself, as incapable of producing any fruits of genius.

In 1751, young Darwin was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. It was here he imbibed his first propensity to the profession of physic, and this preference was wisely seconded by the concurrence of his father. Having enriched his mind with sufficient stores of classical learning, and having passed through the limited course of lectures on physic, which the slight attention paid to this art at both our universities affords, four years having elapsed from his first entrance, he took his degree of M. B. It was at this time the nation had to lament the frustration of its fondest hopes, by the death of the present king's father. In the general sorrow occasioned by this melancholy event, a Θρηνωδία was expected from both Universities: Cambridge produced a collection of odes and elegies, in which the first effort of young Darwin's genius appeared in a copy of verses; they are probably now forgotten, and were never, indeed, worthy of remembrance. They contained nothing to distinguish them from the common herd, and a critic must have been blindly partial to have discovered in them any seeds of poetic genius, or any prognostics of future excellence. Having passed a few more years at college, and received an education admirably adapted to his profession, he was induced, from the consciousness of his abilities, perhaps from his scantiness of fortune, to commence practice. For this purpose he found it expedient to remove to the metropolis, to cultivate the advantages of a wider survey, and the benefits of a more extensive observation. Having continued some time in London, and contracted an intimacy with those most eminent in the science of physic, he yielded with concern to the necessity of withdrawing from a place where so little encouragement was given to his hopes. Success is, perhaps, in no profession so uncertain as in that of physic. Prejudice and caprice are capable of conferring a name on those who can produce no solid claims to distinction and pre-eminence, and the popular physician of the day is often indebted for his celebrity to a fortunate concurrence of events, in which merit can boast no share. The difficulties of advancement in other professions are certainly softened down by the influence of favor and patronage, yet, even these advantages are of no permanent utility, unless merit and talents conspire to maintain us in that elevation, which we at first owe to casual means and fortui-

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tous circumstances. But in the medical line, we have daily opportunities of seeing men brought into notice by the zeal of their friends, family connections, the recommendation of the great, and the caprices of fashion, whilst those without these advantages, are, in vain, possessed of a merit which is for the most part discountenanced and neglected.

Sir Hans Sloane was accustomed to relate of himself, that the first circumstance which introduced him to practice, was his being engaged at a whist table with a lady of quality, who had unfortunately at that time a return of an ague fit. He prescribed for her, and his remedy was effectual; and this cure, which he acknowledged to be partly accidental, was the first foundation of his celebrity. It is told by Steele, that the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe used to advise parents, of all professions, to avoid choosing that of physic for their children; and if they should be resolved, notwithstanding, to devote a favourite boy to medicine, he would persuade them, as the first step to his future eminence, to send the young student to a fencing master and a dancing school; a strong instance of his knowledge of the world, and an honest confession that merit was not the only security for success in his profession.

It was a leading trait in the character of Darwin, to trust as little as possible to circumstances; he estimated the chances of final success with the cold calculation of a philosopher, and perceived the balance to turn against him. Resolved, therefore, to waste no time in ineffectual efforts when the prospect was so unfavorable, he determined to do that from choice at first, which from necessity he might be compelled to do at last. The city of Litchfield was fixed upon as the place of his residence, where he commenced the practice of his profession with tolerable success. Here he resided many years in great reputation for his skill and liberality, and beloved and cherished by a wide circle of friends for his many pleasing, amiable, and social virtues. His taste for poetry had lain wholly barren and uncultivated since his removal from Cambridge. Whether he felt the poetic fervours but as temporary throes, an enthusiasm of the mind rather suffered than indulged, or whether a want of confidence in his abilities made him despair of excellence, or prudence taught him wholly to abandon a talent which could in no ways be conducive to success in his profession, is what it would be difficult to determine. Certain it is, that he did not want opportunities of courting the muses, if according to the delusion of popular opinion, a readier access is obtained to them on the banks of rivers, in the solitude of arbours, or the recesses of shady groves. In addition to these, perhaps fanciful advantages, he was in possession of those more solid and substantial—that independence so dear to genius, and that calm tranquillity so favorable to its exertion. Yet if he still retained his taste for poetry, he either restrained or concealed every effusion; which of these two was the case it is no easy matter to conjecture. He devoted himself to the duties of his profession, and in the intervals of leisure, was ardent in the pursuit of philosophy. In the year 1758, he published in a volume of the "Philosophical transactions," 'an Attempt to confute the Opinion of Henry Earle, concerning the Ascent of Vapor.' His second production was "an Account of the Cure of a periodical Hemoptoe by keeping the Patient awake;" and this was followed by experiments on animal fluids in an exhausted receiver. He was soon in a course of prosperity, which received its first allay from an evil of a domestic nature. His son, whose education he had himself superintended, and whom he was bringing up to his own profession, was unfortunately carried off by a fever, to which a generous rashness of enquiry had exposed him, whilst investigating the nature and cure of infectious diseases. The late invention of nitrous fumigation, so honorably patronised by the house of commons, will, it is hoped, gradually check the fatality arising from infectious distempers.

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The science of botany, which, before the time of Linnæus, was in a state rather rude and uncultivated, had of late years, since the labors of the indefatigable Swede, been pursued with extreme ardour of enquiry through every country of Europe. A rapid progress was now made in the knowledge of the various properties of plants and herbs which distinguish the vegetable creation, a new science seemed, as it were, bursting upon mankind, the boundaries of the human intellect were extended, and a new diffusion of light thrown upon the realms of knowledge. All who retained that undebauched purity of understanding, so strongly susceptible of the lively impressions of nature, and so peculiarly capable of receiving delight from a solution of her mysteries, hailed the new source of study, and labored with unremitting eagerness in the acquisition of this delightful science.

The properties of herbs and plants, on which the medical art in its infancy had leaned for support, and to which, in all times, notwithstanding the late preference given to chemical investigations, it must in a great measure be indebted for its perfection, became the favorite pursuit of the liberal professors of this science. Whilst those whom fortune had relieved from the duties of a profession, and afforded leisure for solitary study and calm contemplation, were pleased with the possession of a branch of knowledge, which had every thing to invite attention and nothing to fatigue it: curiosity was gratified in finding the sources from which it draws its treasures, rich and inexhaustible, and many were urged by an honorable restlessness of enquiry, to transport themselves to distant and remote countries, for the purpose of obtaining a wider basis of principles, and profiting by a more extensive survey. There they beheld the system of the vegetable world changed and modified by the difference of soil and variation of climate. The only reward of their industry was in communicating its fruits to the public, and as most of them were men of science, and decorated with the attainments of polite learning, they prepared to explain the principles of their knowledge, in a manner so plain, luminous, and intelligible, that botany found an easy entrance to the toilet of the ladies, and even became a fashionable part of female education. Whether this has not already been extended too far, is a doubt with many; but it is a question we presume not to determine. Our gratitude to the improvers of knowledge is indoubtedly great, but the true worth of science is to be estimated from its use; and though botany be allowed an ornament of a young lady's education, it would be ill taught at the expence of delicacy. The very principles of this science are offensive to a nice modesty. The appropriate terms in which it is communicated are such as would at first, doubtless, raise a blush in the cheeks of an innocent maiden, if she chanced to understand them, and if not, to what end is the science taught?

Societies borrowing a name from the great founder of botany, were early in the last century formed in London, and the same spirit was diffused from thence to many of the capital cities of the kingdom. Manchester and Liverpool could already boast their Linnæan societies; and at Litchfield one had been instituted under the immediate influence of Dr. Darwin. It was now that, after a long neglect, and seeming slight of the favor of the muses, who might well be supposed, in resentment of the contempt, to withold all poetic inspiration, that Dr. Darwin again renewed the studies of his youth, and cultivated that art with better success, which he had so long and unaccountably intermitted.

Some have sung in their old age, but few have commenced at that period who have never sung before. Anacreon warmed the frost of life with the fervours of poetry, but had long before obtained reputation for the sweetness of his odes and the melody of his numbers. Dr. Darwin was a rare example of a talent in his old age, which he certainly did not cultivate in his

his youth; like the swan, he found a new faculty at an unexpected season, and seemed to acquire the power of singing even on his death bed. His first work was the "Botanical Garden," containing the "Loves of the Plants," to which were added copious notes, explanatory of the science that he taught. What Virgil in his Georgics did for agriculture, Dr. Darwin may be considered to have done for botany. He made use of the graces of poetry and the harmony of verse to recommend the sterling worth of knowledge, and diffuse the light of truth. He had decked science of her austerity, by which many who sought her acquaintance were unavoidably repulsed, and had dressed her in a garb to fascinate all, had softened the harshness of her features, and rendered her not only inviting but easy of access.

It is the great merit of Socrates, that he brought philosophy down from heaven to dwell among men; it was the credit of Addison, that he withdrew her from colleges and cells to the walks of domestic life. To a merit of this kind Dr. Darwin may with justice pretend; if he did not break the way to science, he at least smoothed the road, and though his single efforts and industry could add little, yet botany will ever be indebted to him for her easy and so general reception.

Poetry, in honor of this study, in the praise of horticulture, and frequent descriptions of this art, had long since flowed from the pens of the French and Italian bards; but a system of botany which could boast the merit of versification, was, to the credit of our country, the original production of an Englishman. Linnæus had himself explained the idea of the sexual system, and, indeed, an opinion with respect to its existence had been long anterior even to his labours. It seems most probably to have been entertained so far back as the time of Claudian.

> Vivunt in venerem frondes; nemus omne per altum,
> Felix arbor amat; nutant ad mutua palmæ
> Fœdera, populeo suspirat populus ictu,
> Et platani platanis, alnoque assibelat alnus.

The "loves of the plants" was divided into four cantos, in which is introduced a dialogue. A short summary of the Linnæan arrangement was given in the preface. The invocation to the botanic muse has to boast many graces of a peculiar nature, and may serve as an example of the easy and unlaboured flow of the poet's numbers.

> Botanic muse! who in his latter age,
> Led by your airy hand, the Swedish sage
> Bade his keen eye your secret haunts explore,
> On dewy dell, high wood, and winding shore;
> Say, on each leaf, how tiny graces dwell,
> How laugh the pleasures in a blossom's bell;
> How insect loves arise on cobweb wings,
> Aim their light shafts, and point their little stings.

This specimen will be sufficient to convince the reader that Dr. Darwin's poetical talents were not of the middle class. His versification, if not wholly peculiar to himself, is at least peculiar to himself as a poet of the present day. It is that which Pope borrowed and improved from Dryden; and Darwin has added more regularity, though with some sacrifice of variety to his original.

It has been observed by politicians, that it is dangerous to succeed a good man in office. He that has once beheld a model is too apt to measure all future excellence by a standard only attainable by a few. To be forced into a comparison with excellence is always dangerous, particularly when that excellence is guarded from all other but a favourable prejudice, and like,

as it were, consecrated by a long and undeviating admiration. As the sweetness of his numbers is the great praise of Darwin, this quality of versification will suggest an unavoidable comparison with Pope. The art of modulating numbers, though it is confessed on all sides not to be the only one which constitutes a poet, is nevertheless so absolutely essential, that without the attainment of this faculty, it is impossible ever to succeed as one. A sensibility of poetical melody, a perception of harmony, is, perhaps, as requisite to a poet as what has been called an innate genius, or a peculiar direction of the mind. The seeds of harmony must doubtless be sown, and though men may differ from each other, in having in unequal degrees different perceptions of sounds, yet this sensibility of melody must be strong and vigorous in the poet who flatters himself with the attainment of excellence. Versification, therefore, is his second distinguishing characteristic. Whatever stores of imagery he may have laid up, whatever flights of fancy he may have indulged in, these treasures may be all communicated without the help of metre. Every other grace of composition, as well that which is supplied by judgment or furnished by imagination, may be equally exercised in prose; but it is the peculiar prerogative of the poet to have more powerful means of pleasing, and a larger scope of action. He may impress into his service all the beauties which result from the sweetness of measured syllables, and the proportionate series of sound, and is thus enabled to act at once upon the judgment and the passions.

The long and short quantities which among the Greeks and Latins occasioned such variety of metre, have produced little diversity in English versification. We regularly admit only the spondee and iambus, the latter of which is properly the regent of our verse. Our poetry is varied by a greater or less number of syllables, the quantity or measure of which is not regarded. The harmony of our verse depends upon the flowing of the syllables into each other, the disposition of the cadence, and the proper choice of poetic words. Before the time of Dryden, this was in a state of much imperfection; he left, indeed, little to be done, and that little was added, and, as we have mentioned, improved by Pope. The heroic verse of the English, the most common in our compositions, shall be here considered. It is superfluous to say, that it consists of ten syllables, in the disposition of which the great art of poetry, so far as relates to harmony, is principally shown. The heroic measure is called *pure* and *mixed*; *pure* when the accents rest on every second syllable, and the verse consists solely of iambics; as in the following lines.

In vain, in vain, the all-composing hour
Resistless falls, the muse obeys the power.

The *mixed* is when the accent is varied, which is generally the case, since the regularity of the pure verse is seldom observed, and falls indiscriminately on any syllable. That the ear may not be wearied by the recurrence of the same sound, our poets have assumed the liberty of placing the cadence according to their own judgment; they vary it at pleasure, and indeed chiefly produce it by this diversity. Two pure lines are seldom found together. It is the greater cadence, by which the verse is divided into a distich, that produces the melody of any single line. This accent may fall on any syllable, though in general it should never be on the two first, or two last. It rests most commonly on the fourth or fifth, but it is allowed to form the greatest compass of melody when, upon the close of a sentence, it dwells upon the sixth syllable. These observations are not superfluous in this place. The disposition of the cæsure or greater cadence, the peculiar cause of harmony in English versification, is so strictly uniform in the poetry of Dr Darwin, that in his "loves of the plants," a work consisting of some thousand lines, scarcely ten could be produced in which he has varied from what he seems to have established as the general rule of his composition. His pause is almost always on the fourth or fifth syllable. An analysis of the following lines will exemplify this characteristic of his metre.

See warrior bands alarm the gaping croud,
And armies sink beneath the shadowy cloud;
So mighty Hercules, o'er many a clime
Waved his huge mace in Virtue's cause sublime.
Unmeasured strength, with early art combined,
Awed, served, protected, and amazed mankind.

This uniform repetition of particular cadences cannot fail to grow tiresome upon the ear. Select parts of his works are by these means rendered more pleasing than his poems, this regularity having there a good effect, which it would otherwise lose from the want of appropriate diversity. It was the known policy of Milton, who may be well esteemed the master of English versification, than whom no one better understood the prosody of all languages, to intermingle verses of a harsh and unmusical cadence, to give relief and effect to lines of a greater flow of harmony.

From these observations the reader will perceive, that Darwin, however admired for the sweetness of his numbers and modulation of his sounds, has added but little to what has been handed down to him from others, and that little had been better omitted. Pope has not been unjustly censured for cloying the ear with unvaried harmony, but as Darwin has attempted more regularity, he is involved in a greater, and certainly more deserved, share of censure.

It is the law of our nature that even excellence should not be without its boundaries, and the caprice of refinement is only defeated in its efforts when it attempts to surpass a permitted point. Correctness is only an excellence as the negation of a defect. There is another rule by which the poetry of Darwin may be tried; it is the boast of poetry, and more particularly of that which is conversant, from its very nature, in little things, to dignify and ennoble its objects, to raise minuteness to the level of observation, and call insignificance from its native obscurity. This effect is to be produced by means of metaphor, an artifice of poetry by which the quality of one object is expressed by the term which belongs to the resembling quality of another. An eminent example of this effect, and the means by which it is produced, may be found in the description of the bees in the Georgics. Dr. Darwin has not unfrequently been betrayed into a fault scarcely pardonable in a poet of his taste; his metaphors, in the language of the critics, are too bold. It may be allowed him, perhaps, to transfer to his insects and plants some personal quality, but it is surely ridiculous to make "a lilly blush," or "a flea storm," to make one call for its "arms and mail," and the other pine in the "pallid anguish of neglected love." It is impossible to hear with any sympathy the sighs of a grashopper; and the morning drops upon the leaves of the pink may be as well imputed to its natural cause, the morning dew, as considered to be the tears of the drooping flower for the absence or delay of its long expected paramour. Other poets may, perhaps, have made their trees and plants vocal, Dr. Darwin has improved upon this licence in transferring to them the whole œconomy of love. Not a young miss, of late years, who has studied botany at a boarding-school, but can tell what and what plants are together, and run with exact order through the intrigues of all the herbs and flowers of a kitchen-garden. It must be confesed that scandal is thus diverted into a more harmless channel, and the peace of society runs no risk of being endangered, however curiosity may pry into the *slips* of cabbages and cauliflowers. The dignity of Dr. Darwin's poem can suffer nothing by these observations. It is too well established in general opinion to gain any accession of credit from our praise, much less has it any thing to fear from our censure; criticism has already passed a judgment upon it, ratified by the public voice.

Letters on the Philosophy of Kant, from an Under-Graduate in the University of Jena.

No. I. Introductory.

My dear Friend,

I HAVE hitherto evaded all your enquiries about the German philosophy, though it has for a long time been my almost exclusive study. I could easily foresee how you would receive my communications by recollecting how I was myself first impressed. I was, in the true sense of the word, CONFOUNDED. In the critical school I found the first principles of Locke's philosophy, not refuted at length, but dispatched with insolent brevity, as too grossly false to require a minute refutation; my favorite authors not unknown, but known and almost despised; my own habit of thinking represented as the utmost reproach to a rational being; a sort of Esau-like relinquishing of our birth-right, the right to reason and *determine*. There was one doctrine on which I prided myself as understanding it thoroughly and having certainty, *philosophical necessity*. In speculation it was the only *terra firma* I possessed, all else was floating; and in respect to this point, too, I was sadly mortified: I found that the notion of free will was not only the basis of moral principle and the belief in God, but that Kant's proof of it was on principles so different from all that we find in Hartly, Hume, &c. that I had no compass to guide me. But in respect to the common libertarians, I found Kant himself a necessarian, and that was comfort. At the time I admitted Kant's first principles, only *sous condition* and provisionally; long before I yielded I was ashamed to find that I had been able so long to assert dogmatically necessity, and be indifferent to materialism, and at the same time allow of the possibility of a God, as if "materialism and necessity are atheism" were not as clear as $a \times b = ab$. In such a state of mind I could not write. You would have answered only by laughing at me. Our monthly judges of truth, as I am told, have reviewed the few books on Kant only by sneers. I was myself at first disposed to do the same, but it occurred to me, that a system which in a few years had spread over more than forty universities, and gained the ascendancy among the learned of a nation always famed for solidity and depth, might possibly contain something more than vain pretension, and then the pretensions were so high, that at least they were worth examining. Besides, to do myself justice, I was never cordially attached to my own opinions; I adopted them as the best, and still consider them relatively truer than all other systems of opinion known in England, though at a greater distance from that which I now consider as absolute truth. But after all, do confess it, scepticism is a *beggarly* system. It is the *sans-culottism* of philosophy, and, as such, to be pitied; but it is more lamentable to see so many sans-culottes vain of their nakedness, and never at ease but when they are pulling the clothes from the backs of every honest man they meet. I felt this strongly, and therefore undertook the difficult task of studying Kant, to me singularly difficult, under not only the disadvantage of a foreign language, but setting out on Hartleyan principles, and having no conception of "*transcendental speculation.*" I confess, too, that I often felt in myself a confirmation of the author's adage,

> He that's convinced against his will,
> Is of the old opinion still,

Whither the study will lead me I know not, nor am I anxious about it. When I look behind me and see what I have left, I am satisfied nothing worse can be before me; and the relation of the Kantian system to

life and practical principles, is such, that, though it ought not to bribe our judgments to the adoption of it as a system of metaphysical truth, it cannot but quicken our inclination and hope to study it and find it true. The critical philosophy, or rather the transcendental philosophy, to which it is but the introduction, promises to be that for the *scientific thinker*, which Christianity is for *the man*. Its practical tendency is to produce a sort of *moral cycle*, leading the metaphysician, after a long train of subtleties and refinements, to the very point where the understanding is, and remains. The result of the new philosophy is bringing thinkers to the point whence they set out, of course, with purifications and modifications, and with a consciousness of evidence, and a rational strength of conviction, which, with the common mind, is but a blind faith, a child-like obedience to prescribed notions. Kant affirms the right, and even necessity, on pure reason, of believing in God and a future state; he asserts free will, repels the dogmatical notion of materialism, and indignantly rejects the notion that self-love is the basis of moral sentiment; but he grounds these conclusions on reasonings which are *absolutely new*, and precedes them by a series of arguments against the dogmatism, which cannot but terrify the orthodox. He seems to be hypersceptical, but it is only to crush scepticism by destroying dogmatism which generated it; for instance, he demonstrates in a set of parallel arguments of the subtlest dialectic, that there is a God, and that there is no God; that man is free, and necessary; that the world has a beginning, and has none; and that there is no matter that is compound, and none that is simple; with such dexterous skill, that it is impossible, without his clue, to get out of the labyrinth; that is, he shews that each party can convict the other of contradictions, for that these subjects lie out of the reach of human knowledge; but he afterwards shews, that we must adopt the before-stated opinions as matters of *faith*, and that this faith is not merely a wish or hope, but a confidence as strong and irresistible as knowledge itself; the certainty is the same, though the grounds of the faith are reverse. Thus he shuts the door of endless controversy, and, instead of being a reviewer of useless speculations, and, as the monthly reviews have strangely represented him, a descendant of the old schoolman; he is the direct foe of the metaphysicians, and possesses nothing of the schoolmen but their acuteness and profundity. Thus he reconciles the two eternally contending parties of the dogmatists and sceptics; and, after surpassing the sceptics in their own skill of disproving every thing, he turns round and gives conclusions favorable to the best practical interests of mankind. That each of the parties whom he attacks should confound him with their adversary was natural enough. The monthly reviewer of Dr Willich's book, a writer whose style betrays him, and to whom the lovers of German literature are under such varied obligations, not seeing *through* Kant, has represented his system as nothing but Hume in a scholastic form, a mistake favored by the great encomiums Kant gives Hume on all occasions. *His* scepticism, says Kant, led me to detect the mistake by which alone scepticism can find place in strong minds. But the general opinion of Kant is, that he is a dogmatic mystic. A friend writes me word, that "Dr. Beddoes has declared his philosophy to be as barbarous as any thing produced in the dark ages." This arises from the *excusable* mistake that Kant's philosophy is grounded on *innate ideas*. Now, in fact, his whole book rests on a refutation of this theory, as supported by Leibnitz; but he maintains a something *a priori*, and opposes Locke's empirical principles; hence the mistake. The equally loud clamour raised against him by the antagonist disciples of Locke and Leibnitz, each of whom is confident he belongs to their adversary, is a fair presumption that he belongs to neither. It is the characteristic of his philosophy to be in every thing independent. He is the master workman who has collected the several productions of the inferior artists, and united them into

into one great work of art. He gives, on the one hand, the honor due to Plato, Spinosa, and Leibnitz, and on the other, to Bacon, Locke, and Hume, and forms a system not *composed* of their discordant materials, but different from all, and illustrated only by a comparison with the partial truths contained in their opposite systems.

For the minuteness with which he has studied all his predecessors, he is praised by his most decided enemies; and they who are unable to follow him as a metaphysician, and who are ready to suspect that every thing which comes out of the school must be hostile to the church, view with wonder a moral system so favorable to the practical interests of mankind. The only sect against which he is in every respect hostile, is the French philosophers. I question whether, in any of his writings, he ever quoted a French philosopher. The German school is one great antithesis to the French school, and yet, if I recollect right, that most impudent of calumniators, that arch descendant of Loyola, the Ex-Jesuit Baruel, has, in his most curious and elaborate system of falsehoods, included the Kantists among the illuminati of the French atheists. This is coupling life and death together; between the French and German schools there can be no peace, it is a war of extermination. It will be the object of my future letters to shew you what Kantism is: It may not be a bad introduction to state what its adversary, the French system, is, and particularly in relation to its influence on life. I draw my description from no one book; it is the essence of the whole.

It denies a supreme *moral government* of the universe in the dogma of atheism: It denies a *moral principle*, in asserting self-love to be the basis of all our feelings: It denies a *moral power* in the dogmatical assertion of necessity; and the science of morals is hence a science of shadows: It denies an *intellectual power*, for it asserts materialism: It denies an *intellectual principle*, for it makes truth and falsehood to depend on the accidents of sensation: hence reason and truth too are nonentities. That nothing lovely or valuable may be left, it denies a *principle of beauty*, for beauty is relative and an affair of accident. How blasphemous is this denial of the *sublime Trinity* of reason, the TRUE! the GOOD! the FAIR!!! All that endears or sweetens, or enlivens, or ennobles life, is banished out of this hateful sysem. In its admirable exclusion of *all* that is valuable, we see "the strong antipathy of bad to good." The mind that can enjoy such a system must have come to the dismal reflection and conclusion which filled the mind of him who felt himself thrust out of the abodes of bliss. "Evil be thou my good," was his exclamation. In this quintessence of French philosophy, the *dregs* of life are left; nothing but conscious organization and living mechanism. In a word, it is a *brutal* system, and *this* system, *French* in its full dress, is in its origin of *English* growth. It is empiricism pursued with fearless and remorseless consistency. It is, in one word, LOCKE FULL-GROWN.

And it has still the merit of consistency. During the last century the tendency of the public mind has been in this direction, and the individuals who promoted the arriving at this unity of character deserve our thanks; they have forwarded the progress of intellect; they have led us, it is true, through the "valley of the shadow of death," but it lay in our road: the disease is now ripe, we can see it in the French philosophy. In it we have the *bane*; in the German we have the antidote. The religion and philosophy of Priestly is an egregious mass of heterogeneous principles, at a much greater distance from truth than even vulgar orthodoxy; but in the progress of mind towards truth, nearer than any other you are acquainted with, except the unjustly reprobated Godwinism. Kant and Godwin seem to be, and are precisely considered, antipodes; but it is another instance how extremes meet. Godwin's Political Justice, in the first edition, has much, very much, of the exalted morality of the German school. I

reflect

reflect, in spite of the seemingly total change of my opinion, with satisfaction on my former warm admiration of this work, a work of genuine philanthropy, and possessing an excellence, of the worth of which, as it seems from the second edition, the author himself is insensible. When a translation appears of Kant, I doubt not the first disciples will be of the Scotch school; their alliance with the Kantian principles will be more out of love to the result than out of a genuine and adequate perception of the abstract truth of the sytem; and it is possible that that school, which has hitherto most distinguished itself for boldness of investigation, will be among the last to accede to the new doctrine. There is a certain sort of moderate riches which satisfies a man and makes him lazy. They who grow very rich were generally once poor; and it is possible that they who were unquestionably at the highest point of intellectual cultivation may be left below. Certain it is that the Socinians are inferior to the French philosophers in consistency, an inconsistency which, perhaps, does honor to the purity of their moral feelings. In matters of opinion the head and the heart are often at contest. Cold characters, like *Hume*, desperate thinkers, go all lengths, and do not care for consequences; others, like *Dr. Johnson*, perhaps of more real strength of mind, are likewise sensibly impressed with the consequences; they cannot bear the painful weight of scruples and believe all. Johnson said he had all Hume's doubts when a boy. The struggle of relative force of reason and sentiment, infinitely shaded in characters, is the cause of the infinite shades of faith in matters of religion. I was relating to a dignified clergyman of the church of Rome, Priestly's Socinianism, he was really sorry to find that Priestly believed in the miracle of the resurrection, and yet denied others, and smiling answered, "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.*" I do not mean to give an opinion on this particular point, I only observe that the remark is solid and important.

That *pure* reason unqualified by feeling rarely exists, that every thing in man is mixed, is a very common remark; I can but impute to this human frailty, the strange attempt to unite materialism and necessity with not merely natural, but even revealed religion; but strongly as I feel this absurdity, my veneration is undiminished for the excellent man who has most distinguished himself in this attempt; and you will not misinterpret the seemingly unfavorable opinion I have given of the *soi-disant* rational Christians. You know that by far the greater number of those I most esteem and love are of that description; but I wish them, as a body, in respect to religion, the English disciples of Locke, in matters of philosophy, to perceive that they are floating without character and without fixidity. *In medio tutissimus ibis* is a wretched rule in matters of philosophy: to escape from the jaws of French scepticism, they must take refuge in German criticism. They have their choice between *Kant* and *Mirabeau*; if they stop half way, they will be the derision of both parties.

Will you excuse this seemingly dogmatic and presumptuous language, which, indeed, is only justifiable in reference to a future statement of the new philosophy. I thought it not wrong to speak of *myself*, because it is possible there are very many who have gone with me as far as scepticism, and because it appears to me advantageous to know the point of view from which any thing is seen, and the previous situation of the beholder. Unquestionably it cannot be indifferent whether the convert to criticism passes from a state of scepticism or dogmatism.

That you may not accuse me of writing a long letter without explaining one idea of Kant's, I will begin with stating what criticism is. Criticism is enquiry, and therefore all philosophy is more or less criticism; but as the rational Christians give themselves that title exclusively, though they know all Christians pretend to be at least consistent with reason—so Kant calls

calls his the critical philosophy, because, instead of considering the human mind merely as the receptacle and instrument of truth, he makes objective truth to be subordinate to the mind. My procedure says he,—is analogous to that of Copernicus. He could not satisfactorily explain phænomena on the presumption that the sun went round the earth, and tried the experiment of presuming that the earth went round the sun. Philosophers have hitherto said, "I must think or believe in such a way, because I see and presume such things." Let us reverse the order and say, "such things must be so because I find them so." Let all metaphysical enquiries, theological, or cosmological, or moral, be preceded by a critical enquiry into the faculty itself. Thus the faculty though *subjective* in respect to knowledge, is *objective* in the critical philosophy.

In this sense he published in the year 1781, "*the Criticism of pure Reason*;" the result of thirty years labor. All his subsequent works are either applications of this, or an extension of the critical principles to the other powers of the mind.

In 1788, he published his "*Criticism of partial reason*;" and in 1790, his "*Criticism of the Judgment.*" These three criticisms are the fundamental works. His Religion within the Bounds of pure Reason; his Metaphysics of Natural Science; of Jurisprudence; of Morals; his sketch of an Eternal Peace, &c. &c. are all of subordinate importance. The Criticism of pure Reason is after all the criticism *par excellence*: it is the hinge on which the public mind has long turned. It is the indirect, unwilling homage paid to Kant by his adversaries, and an unequivocal proof of the magnitude and importance of his works, that have given the tone to the public mind. The critical philosophy is not the only one taught here, but it is the centre round which every thing turns: former writers and former systems are considered only in their more or less relation to the new school. It is not pretended that the elements of the German philosophy are new, and it is the business of the *learned* to shew the analogies. *Spinoza* is now in high repute as the first great consistent idealist; *Schlegel* is about to translate *Plato*, on purpose to shew precisely how much of the transcendental philosophy was known by him. Some contend that the moderns see over the illustrious Greek, others contend that the German philosophy is but a restoration of Platonism. It will be curious to know Mr. Taylor's judgment on this point. Hume and Locke are both translated with notes, shewing how they differ from, or conform with Kant. And is it not surprising that such a book as the first criticism should be untranslated more than twenty years, though we every day are furnished with the very refuse of German literature, the works which the Germans themselves scorn? But recollection of what has taken place during the twenty years, renders the wonder less. It was not till after the lapse of several years, that Kant's criticism attracted notice. Moses Mendelsohn, then in high repute, was, I believe, the first who drew the public attention, by a declaration singular but most honourable to the virtuous simplicity of his character. He said that he had read the work, but that much of it was above his comprehension; he added, that he was old, and too much habituated to a certain way of thinking to be able on a sudden to give up his old opinion; but he wished younger persons to examine the very new and bold assertions, as possibly the book might make an epoch in the history of philosophy. He gave him too the homeric epithet of the "*all crushing Kant*," a character which he has always maintained. At this time, about 1786, the bookseller was proposing to sell the spare sheets for maculature. At length the grave *magisters, doctors, and professors* of the school of Wolf (already almost extinct) began the attack, but the effect of the blows proved Kant's invulnerability, and his adversaries abused him into popularity. One single review, the Jena Literary Gazette (not following the prudent

dent practice of our English reviewers, who dexterously avoid giving any decided opinion on critical points) declared itself for the new faith, which spread with rapidity. The Jena criticisms were written with great ability, and as the new school flourished its review rose likewise. Several able sceptics attacked the critical philosophy, but without effect, and Kantianism continued victorious from without, and united within, till about the year 1792, when a schism arose, and one of the most illustrious of his disciples became the rival of his master. It is too soon to be the historian of an internal struggle not yet at an end, and besides, it could not interest you at present, as against your philosophy, the various sects of the critical school have but one opinion. When the contest arose about Kant here, the Priestlyan controversy took place in England, and those active spirits, which in Germany would have been busied about the discovery of the first absolute principles of faith, about the reality of time and space, and the deduction of the categories, were in England alive to the important examination of the Trinity and the doctrines of the atonement, predestination, &c. Whether *our* philosophers after some years of *such* disputation, be justified in ridiculing the German metaphysicians, you may determine for yourself. The French revolution and the war that followed, and the study of metaphysicians with you gave way to the great concerns of the day. In Germany the philosophical warfare has continued with only one interference of the civil power, and with but little notice on the part of the government. Kant's philosophy is even taught in the Catholic universities, though many of his books are proscribed in Vienna. Nearly the whole body of the critical philosophers are theoretical republicans, but as unlike French philosophers as "1 to Hercules." The system has not proved a dead letter, but has been extended with vast ability and genius to poetry and the fine arts, to chemistry, and natural history. In medicine the idealists are the decided adherents of Browne; and particularly in theology and jurisprudence. The relation of Kantianism to Christianity is a very nice and interesting point. Kant has, with infinite address, steered through the streights; and it is one of the most impressive prospects of the new philosophy that it promises to effect a sort of peace and union between it and religion. That this critical school has its weak and extravagant and absurd disciples who, with the inconsiderate, bring their master into disrepute, will not surprise you; that the critical quacks should, like all other quacks, afford occasion for satire is natural enough; it is likewise a fact that the schism of the new idealists holds the public mind in suspense; but these ought not to prevent our English thinkers from running in the noble race after truth. Your present ignorance of philosophy as well as your ignorance of the literature of Germany, are themes of declamation here in the mouths of those who honestly believe that Germany is the only country at present which contains a great poet and a great philosopher. The reproach is not unfounded, the worst of it is, that I do not see how it is to be remedied. The German language is unhappily not yet considered as a *learned* language. The future translator of Kant must bring rare acquisitions and rare talents; this work must be performed out of love for the cause, for it cannot bring profit, and what is the reputation of a translator?

In the mean while and *for* the mean while I will try to give you a few general notions. I am but a student, and do not profess to be a teacher of the new philosophy, and shall not aim at a methodical statement; I shall have in view not so much the positive doctrines of Kant as their reference to the more popular English opinions; finally, I shall try to excite not to satisfy your curiosity.

Hints for the Improvement of the City and Port of London.

Mr. Editor,

WHATEVER rivals in municipal grandeur national vanity may have assigned to the city of London prior to the important epoch of the French revolution, the metropolis of Britain will now be acknowledged as the first commercial establishment in the world. If genius and taste advance by equal steps with opulence and power, this splendid depôt of public wealth will not only be the favourite seat of commerce, but the grand emporium of the arts. In order to accommodate its exterior appearance to its internal energies and legitimate rank, I submit to notice, through the medium of your publication, the following remarks, in the hope that the attention of more intelligent inquirers may be attracted to the subject, and that, by the assistance of their talents, a plan may be projected, which will fully justify the application of patriotic munificence to the improvement of the capital of the British Empire.

The chief desiderata in such a scheme appear to me to be the following: 1st, To open the navigation of the River, by removing the shipping into wet docks; 2d, To extend the legal quays; 3d, To rebuild London Bridge; 4th, To cleanse, beautify, and appropriate the banks of the River as mercantile depôts; 5th, To widen, improve, and render more accessible the avenues from thence, so as to diffuse the merchandize more generallly at the west end of the metropolis; and, 6th, To consolidate the interest of individuals and the public in these extensive operations.

The first has already been anticipated by a very ingenious artist (the late Mr. Reveley) whose plans for forming wet docks at Limehouse, Greenwich, and Blackwall, by altering the channel of the River, for the purposes of navigation, and converting its tedious curvatures into extensive basons for shipping, appears to have combined, in the most elegible manner, these natural advantages, so as to conduce equally to the interest of the merchant and of the revenue. In the report of the Honourable Committee of the House of Commons upon this subject, the arguments in favour of this plan are very scientifically detailed, and are submitted in so masterly and candid a manner, that it is surprizing to see them entirely rejected, without even the least attempt to disprove them. Amongst other plans proposed and contained in the above report, two only have been adopted; one by a committee of merchants, and under the sanction of Parliament, is now forming at Wapping, by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Alexander. The other, for the exclusive accommodation of the West-India trade, at the Isle of Dogs is now forming by Mr. Jessop and Mr. Walker. The private liberality and public spirit by which these undertakings have been supported, have given a satisfactory confirmation of the wisdom of the original project; and as long as the navigation of the River is disencumbered of the multitude of shipping, the benefits which will be derived from it, will be sufficiently obvious.

As the extension of the legal quays is more properly connected with the improvements of the banks of the River, I shall defer saying any thing upon that subject, till I have first treated upon the rebuilding of London Bridge.

In the event of any plan being adopted for the removal of the present bridge, which is not improperly termed the modern Charybdis, it is proposed to substitute a new one upon such a scale, as will afford vessels a free navigation, and to preserve, undiminished, the advantages at present enjoyed, by an uninterrupted communication between the banks of the River. These, I believe, are understood to constitute the two great objects of such a scheme, and amidst such an immensity of shipping, and in the very heart of the metropolis, it will prove a most arduous under-

taking Whether according to the opinion of many able engineers, the centre arch should be raised 65 feet high; or whether, as is suggested by a celebrated architect (Mr. Dance) the objections to such a plan would be obviated by a double bridge, it is not, at this time, our intention to inquire, all we wish is to ascertain, how far the design proposed by these respective plans would be accomplished.

With respect to the former plan, if we consider a bridge raised 65 feet high, and having the same declivity as Ludgate Hill; the distance from the centre on the city-side, would be 1300 feet, and on the borough-side, 2400 feet, making in the aggregate the enormous length of 3700 feet; for the purpose merely of crossing a river, not more than 800 feet wide; the consequent inconveniences would be, that goods and carriages passing over the bridge, from one side of the river to the opposite bank, must exceed the distance in a direct line 5800 feet, including the retrograde course on gaining the foot of the bridge on one side, and leaving it on the other. This fact unquestionably creates many serious and weighty objections; but let us see in what manner it is proposed to counteract it, by adopting the plan of a double bridge. It is almost unnecessary to premise, that superfluous height and length are here avoided; for the chief utility of this plan, arises from raising a draw-bridge, that the conveyance by land and water may be equally consulted. A space of 300 feet is allowed betwixt the bridges, intended as a bason for vessels to remain during the tide in which they are admitted; this in all probability, will produce a temporary inconvenience, and perhaps some danger, from too many vessels accumulating at one tide; but as it affords in every other respect the greatest facilities, it would be unjust to make any other serious objection to it, than the very great expence, and sacrifice of private property, which it must necessarily occasion. However, the effect of it must be allowed to be both novel and strikingly magnificent, and had the artist as great a practical field for execution, as he has shewn by his ideas, I should be one of the first to congratulate the public upon so important an acquisition. I have selected these two examples for the purpose of elucidating their comparative merits; and it may perhaps suffice further to observe, that more contracted plans would only defeat the objects they are intended to accomplish.

Whatever variety of opinion may exist, as to the best form or construction of a bridge; solidity, beauty, and durability, certainly require that it should be built with the hardest materials; common sense dictates granite stone, and that, I believe, has been allowed, from time immemorial, to be the best calculated for aquatic buildings. In competition with these established truths, the lightness, elegance, and economy, of a cast-iron bridge, has been urged with all the theoretical and plausible arguments, that could possibly be adduced. In some peculiar situations, it may be advisable, and perhaps preferable, to employ that material, particularly where there are elevated natural abutments, that might be spanned with one arch, and such as might be executed with safety at a comparatively less expence than a stone bridge. For instance the bridge at Sunderland, the success of which may have influenced the projectors to estimate the same beneficial consequences in too general an application. I should think its warmest advocates, must acknowledge the impolicy of constructing a cast-iron bridge 800 feet long, across the Thames at London; the immense weights continually moving upon it, and the violent concussions from vessels, to which it must unavoidably be subject; independent of every other risk, from its expansion, contraction, and vibration; and particularly from its resting upon an unstable artificial abutment, so that however correct the mathematical principles of the superstructure, a casual or unforeseen accident might unhinge the whole frame, and every attempt to restore it would prove abortive. These objections, and the additional consideration of the perishable substances

tances that compose it, will convince an impartial mind, that such a bridge would be very unfit for this metropolis; and as such will, I trust, be for ever rejected.

Having noticed the several projects for the plan and construction of the eastern bridge of the city, I shall conclude these observations with a description of one, on the principles to which I have before alluded. In this explanation I shall separately remark on the centre or carriage-way, and on the footpaths. It is proposed that the carriage-way shall be raised from the level of the banks, to a moderate height, which, in the centre, might be 40 feet above the level of high water. As this elevation will be insufficient for the purposes of sub-navigation, to remove the obstructions, I propose a draw-bridge; and however objectionable this expedient may at first appear, taking a comprehensive view of all the difficulties which the other projects involve, it may, perhaps, by some intelligent architects, not be considered as the least elegible. As the tide ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours, it is supposed that all vessels, having occasion to pass through bridge, will draw up the previous tide, to the most convenient situation for that purpose; and that a space of time during the night be appropriated for raising the draw-bridge; the particular time being signified in all the daily papers. This would cause so very trifling an interruption to the public, that it is not probable they would ever suffer any serious inconvenience from it.

The bridge for the carriage-way is proposed to be built with stone, in a plain substantial manner, to consist of six arches, and an opening in the centre 40 feet wide for vessels to pass through. The piers on each side this opening, would be considerably strengthened by four towers, in which two bridgemasters might live, and the other two might contain the machinery for the draw-bridge.* I propose the footways to be formed with cast-iron cylinders, upon the principle laid down in Mr. Wyatt's patent for bridges, and to be extended the whole width of the River in one arch, springing from the level of the banks, to the height of 70 feet above high-water mark, under which vessels might pass; and as it would be neither subject to heavy weights or concussions, this might be very practicable with the greatest safety, and the increased inclination of the plane would be no great inconvenience to the pedestrian. By these means a difference of 25 feet will be gained between the levels in the centre; this will admit of two cast-iron arches being formed to connect the footways; which, by the projection of the towers, will be increased to 20 feet wide, and 100 feet long. This will afford a noble situation to gratify the spectator with the diversified bustle of commerce, in every point of view both by land and water.

Such a bridge, it is computed, might not amount to more than Blackfriars Bridge, and would possess the advantages of the double bridge (which would be incalculable) and of the cast-iron bridge, of the prodigious altitude of 65 feet.‡

(To be continued.)

* No situation could be more happy for the marble honors to be erected to the commemoration of the four naval heroes of Britain. Four circular pedestals of proportionate magnitude might be placed at the extremes of the bridge, on which might be illustrated in bas-relief the several atchievements of those renowned warriors, surmounted with colossal statues representing them in classic taste, without the absurdity of modern dresses, and with the emblems and trophies suited to their profession. How much preferable would this be to the project of a naval pillar violating every principle of architecture and common sense!

† Repertory of Arts, Vol. XIV. p. 145.

‡ The drawings of this plan may be inspected at the Repertory Office, No. 132, Fleet Street.

GENEALOGY.

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.

IT is impossible, without much satisfaction, and a consciousness of our superiority over other nations, to regard the condition of our English aristocracy. In a mixed government, like that of this country, an hereditary body of nobility is a necessary part of the constitution; it is necessary as the link which connects the crown and the people, as a bulwark which each may oppose to the encroachments of the other. But an aristocracy is not without many inconveniences, which, indeed, seem inseparable from its nature. The natural influence of wealth, and the authority attending superior rank are too apt to excite that pride in the possessor which, unless suppressed by the spirit of the institutions or manners of the people, will seek its vent in acts of oppression, or at least contempt, of the lower order of their fellow citizens. Such were the late nobility of France, and such, at the present day, is that of many of the northern nations of Europe. But the spirit of our manners, and the very creation of our English aristocracy, is such as to check these inconveniencies; our nobles are taken from the body of the people; eminence of whatever kind, whether of talent or fortune, is thus a passport to these distinctions; every circumstance thus concurs to remind them of their relation to their fellow citizens, and to that order of the people from which themselves are taken, but in which their sons, as orators or merchants, must still continue.

These observations will not be deemed impertinent, when the subject of our present remarks is the Marquis of Lansdown, a nobleman who, however conspicuous in his present rank, owes his titles to the merit of an ancestor, who had little but that merit to distinguish him.

Genealogists trace the family of Petty no higher than Anthony Petty, a clothier of Rumsey, in the county of Southampton. He died the 18th of October, 1649, and was buried in London, in Lothbury church. He had

two

two sons, Anthony and William, from the latter of which the present Marquis is descended.

William Petty was born at Rumsey the 26th of May, 1623. He was remarkable for a disposition to mechanical studies even in his childhood, and so ardent was his curiosity, and such his invincible industry that he could work at the trade of all common artificers, such as smiths, carpenters, and others, before he had attained his thirteenth year. After his initiatory studies at the grammar-school, and the completion of his educa tion t Oxford, he travelled abroad. He studied anatomy with the famous Thomas Hobbes, of Malmsbury, who, being sensible of his great powers, delighted in his society, and forwarded, by tuition, the pregnancy of his genius. Being accomplished with the learning at that time most esteemed in England, he returned to his native country in 1647, and was ordered a patent by parliament to teach his art of double writing for seventeen years.* He concurred with the people then in power, and pursued his profession of physic at Oxford; reading lectures in anatomy and chemistry to the students. He was shortly afterwards created M. D. and chosen a fellow of Brazen Nose College. In 1650 he was elected anatomy professor of the university, admitted a member of the college of physicians in London, and appointed professor of music in Gresham college. In 1652 he was made physician to the army in Ireland, appointed clerk of the council, and secretary to the parliament. In 1654 he contracted with the parliament to survey the kingdom, and finished it with incredible exactness. By this employment he is said to have obtained the grant of forfeited lands to the value of 6000l. a year. In 1658 he was elected a member to serve in the parliament of Richard Cromwell, in which he greatly distinguished himself. On the Restoration he lost no favor. On his introduction to the king, his majesty was much pleased with the ingenuity of his discourse. When the Royal Society was instituted he was one of the first of the members, and of the council, being esteemed the best adapted to advance the studies of experimental philosophy and mechanics. The king confirmed to him all the grants of forfeited lands which had been set out to him, released him from all quit-rents, and conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. He raised his reputation above all other mechanics by his invention of the double-bottomed ships, against the judgment of almost all mankind; a model of this ship is still preserved in the repositories of Gresham College. When the physicians were formed into a body corporate, his name was first enrolled, a testimony to his merit in having so greatly improved the knowledge of the medical art. He died of a gangrene in his foot, December 1687, leaving behind him a widow, who was created Baroness of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, by privy seal, 1688. Sir William Petty left by his lady, who died February 1708, three sons and one daughter: Charles, who succeeded; Henry, created earl of Shelburne; and Anne, married 1602, to Thomas earl of Kerry. She died November 1737.

* The patent obtained by Sir William Petty for his art of double writing is thus specified by him, with little variation, in his own words: "I have invented," said he, in a letter to a friend, "an instrument of small size and bulk, and of a moderate price, easily made, and very durable. By means of this, a man with little practice and art, may take *two resembling copies* of the same thing at once, as serviceable and as fast, (allowing two lines upon each page for setting the instrument) as by the ordinary way; of what nature or matter soever, as paper, parchment, a book, &c. &c. The use hereof will be great to lawyers and scriveners, for making indentures, and all kind of counterparts; to merchants, intelligencers, registers, secretaries, clerks, and others, for copying letters, accompts, invoices, entering of warrants, and other records; to scholars, for transcribing rare manuscripts, and preserving them from corruption, and interpolation." He then dwells upon their cheapness, handiness, and general utility, and concludes with a sanguine hope of seeing them succeed even beyond his expectation. *Bio. Brit. Sir William Petty.*

A patent has since been obtained for the same purpose, *vide Repertory of Arts, &c.* Vol. 13. P. 153.

Charles, the eldest son, was ennobled at the same time with his mother; he was created Baron Shelburne, to him and his heirs male. This nobleman had the misfortune of being attainted by the parliament of king James, and his estate, along with that of his mother and his brother, was sequestered. But on the re-establishment of affairs upon the triumphant success of the revolution, his attainder was immediately reversed, in conjunction with that of his family, and he was restored by the first parliament, which met on the 5th of October, 1692, to the possession of his property, and the enjoyment of his dignities. In June 1690, he married Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams, of Minster Court, in Kent, bart. with whom he obtained an estate of 1000l. per annum, in England. He had not long the satisfaction of enjoying this augmentation of his property. He died without issue, in April 1696, on which occasion the title became extinct. His lady was twice married after his demise; she died in 1710. Charles, Lord Shelburne, was succeeded by Henry his brother. He was honoured by king William with the barony of Shelburne, by privy seal, dated at Kensington, 26th of May, and by patent, in October 1699, but did not take his seat in parliament, till the 21st of September 1703. In the succeeding year he was enrolled a member of the privy council of Queen Anne, and was, moreover, advanced to that dignity on the accession of George the first. He was returned to the first British parliament of that reign, member for Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. But honours now flowed with rapidity upon him; he was advanced in 1718 to the titles of viscount Dunkeron, and earl of Shelburne, by privy seal, and the following year by patent, with the creation fee of 20l. a year, and by this title he took his seat in the house of Peers.

A new parliament being summoned to meet in 1722, he was chosen member for Chipping Wycomb, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the privy council of this kingdom. His Lordship married Arabella daughter of Lord Clifford, and by her, who died October 1740, had issue William and Charles, who died in childhood, James Lord Dunkeron, and one daughter, Anne. James Lord Dunkeron died before his father, and though he was married and had issue, none of his children survived. The Earl himself deceased in London 17th of April 1751. The title was now extinct, but the large property of which he was possessed devolved by will upon his nephew, the Honourable John Fits-Maurice, youngest son of Thomas Earl of Kerry, on condition that he should use the name and bear the arms of *Petty*. With this condition he acquiesced. He was governor and representative of the county of Kerry in Parliament, and on this great accession of fortune, he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Dunkeron, and Viscount Fitz-Maurice by privy seal, dated at Kensington 27th of August, and by patent 7th of October 1751. He was further advanced by privy seal and patent, on the 6th of June 1753, to the dignity of Earl of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford; and arriving in Ireland the next year, he was enrolled member of the privy council. On the meeting of the English Parliament, he was chosen to represent the borough of Chipping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, and was complimented with the appointment of sole governor of the county of Kerry. In November 1759, he took his seat as Earl of Shelburne in the Irish House of Peers. On May 1760, he was created a Peer of Great Britian by the title of Baron Wycomb of Chipping Wycomb. His Lordship married Mary, second daughter of his uncle, William Fitz-Maurice. He died 10th of May 1761, leaving behind issue by his wife three daughters, who did not arrive at maturity, and two sons, William Viscount Fitz-Maurice and Thomas, who retains the name of Fitz-Maurice.

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Every mind of unusual powers has some prominent features by which it is distinguished from others, the fruit and immediate effect of this peculiar vigour. If we adopt the idea of the Roman orator, that the benevolence of that Providence, which superintends the order and economy of human society, adapts his councils to its exigencies, and when the necessity of its affairs should call for hands of greater strength, and minds of larger comprehension is not wanting in giving the supply, we should not hesitate to point out the subject of our present remarks, as one designed for these purposes. The Marquis of Lansdown, indeed, from his early youth, has given a promise of his present maturity, and though his prompt genius and singular knowledge, might well excite the admiration of the stranger, who should regard his character, for the first time, yet the harvest is nothing more than was expected by those who witnessed the first unfolding of the seeds. The proud pre-eminence of the Marquis, in the knowledge of our politics, both foreign and domestic, above his competitors, is the fruit of early industry, concurring with a nature and genius no less inclined than adapted to such attainments.

It is a remark of a writer, whose sagacity has justly placed him at the head of our English biographers, that all singular eminence, whether in the gifts of fortune, or even the attainments of science, is the result of a lucky concurrence of ability with chance, an observation which may be applied to the present nobleman; for whatever part of his great and well-earned reputation he may owe to himself, it is certain he was much indebted to his acquaintance and early intimacy with the late Earl of Chatham. It was indeed the praise of that illustrious minister, that his manners were no less affable in private life, than sincere in his public deportment. It is well known that Lord North could never support even the eye of his political antagonist,

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nist, that his firmness bordered almost upon obstinacy, and that even the frowns of a Court, though united in the strong phalanx of a double Cabinet, had no weight to remove him from a once-settled purpose. It is related of him, that a late nobleman, who bore a high office under his administration, remonstrating with him against some depending measure, thus addressed him: "In short, my Lord, I have thought of it, and it will not do." To which the Earl replied, "And *I* have thought of it, my Lord, and it *will* do."

Under such a preceptor did the Earl of Shelburne commence his course. Nor is it difficult in many features of his subsequent conduct to trace a resemblance to his bright original. Thus, when the party to which he had first associated himself resigned their offices, he maintained his fidelity to his discarded colleagues, with a long and vigorous opposition. The Earl of Chatham, during the whole of this time, considered the young Earl of Shelburne as the present support and future prop of his party. Plutarch relates of Scipio, that presiding among his officers at an entertainment, and one of them demanding of him, where his army should find a general, when they had lost him, he replied, "In that youth at the bottom of the table!" This was no other than Marius, the glory of whose subsequent actions justified the early prediction of his renown. It is certain that the Earl of Chatham was accustomed to consider the Marquis as a successor, no less to his reputation than his politics. The Earl of Shelburne commenced his political career at a time full of interest. It is the happy prejudice of the people of England to consider their country as most distinguished in the system of Europe, and the two excellencies upon which they profess to found this preference, are its commerce and its constitution. The affection of the nation, therefore, has hitherto been confined to these two objects; and, as long as the sources of their wealth, and those of their liberties, remain unindangered, they submit with indifference to measures which are considered only temporary. At this period, however, the commerce and constitution were believed to be in equal, and imminent danger; the former from the attack of American privileges; the latter, from the system of a corrupt favouritism, and a double cabinet. The nation had murmured much at the close of the late war. The advantages of the peace were considered as nothing equivalent to what might have been expected from the long and uninterrupted course of our victories. The treaty, indeed, was considered as the effect of the general policy of the double Cabinet. It was the aim of this faction to withdraw itself, as much as possible, from its dependence on the House of Commons; it was necessary, therefore, to terminate a war, which required the supplies which could only be obtained through that channel. The double cabinet, therefore, was an object of hatred, indeed of abhorrence, almost enthusiastic to the people. The mere suspicion of any union with this detested faction was sufficient, not only to sink the credit of the subordinate ministry, but to raise a public clamour so loud and menacing, as to restrain even those higher members who formed the cabinet itself, to a suspension and temporary concealment of their fatal intrigues. Under these circumstances, it was the policy of this supreme faction to dismiss the existing minister, and, by an apparent indulgence to the prejudice and clamours of the people, to divert the mischief from their own heads. It was thus that, upon the resignation of the Earl of Bute, Mr. George Grenville was called to his nominal administration. The Cabinet, however, in their change of ministers, had made nothing but a change of instruments; the same leading measures were still pursued, and the ostensible minister, even in despite of himself, and sometimes without any suspicion of their tendency, was compelled to advance the system of this all-directing faction. The murmurs of the people were thus again excited, and the ministry again dismissed. But the popular party had now gained such strength, that

that the Cabinet, though much against its will, was compelled to advance men to the vacant offices, who were most hostile to its general policy. In consequence, however, of its own strength, with some expectation of gaining or dividing the rival party, by the distribution of the vacant places, or with its usual art, giving way to the stream, and reserving its exertions for better times, it consented to the wishes of the people, and the Marquis of Rockingham, with his associates, became ministers. A new system was now adopted; the taxes infringing on American liberties were repealed, and its happy effects were immediately experienced in the restoration of general tranquillity. But the principles of the Marquis and his colleagues were too firm to give way to the temptations of the Cabinet, and for the preservation of the very *being* of the latter, it became necessary to dismiss rivals thus dangerous to their existence.

But it was not without much difficulty that they fixed upon their successors; not only all the men of the greatest talents, but even those of that common capacity necessary to conduct affairs were among their adversaries. As to those who constituted the faction itself, they were too much suspected by the people, and were not yet sufficiently strong to maintain themselves in defiance of popularity. Of two evils, therefore, they had the wisdom to choose the least; as they could find no friend who would support their measures, their next aim was to find those who would least oppose them. Their choice, therefore, now fell upon the Earl of Chatham. Their policy, and singular art, in this election, will soon appear; it is sufficient here to add, that the earl of Chatham accepted the office of privy seal, with the power of modelling the whole of the new administration. The earl of Shelburne was now appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. The seals were held by a nobleman whose name will never be mentioned without praise, as long as the constitution and our most essential liberties shall be the boast of Englishmen. It is needless to add, that this was Lord Camden,

"Venerabile nomen
"Gentibus et nostræ multum quod proderat urbi.

The earl of Northington was president of the privy council, and the command of the army was entrusted to the marquis of Granby. Such was the nature of the times in which the earl of Shelburne was called to take a part thus important on the stage of public affairs. It was evidently the desire of the court to establish the principles of American taxation, as one branch of that arbitrary system, the introduction of which into all parts of the executive government was now the aim of the cabinet. The popularity of the discarded administration had arisen from their opposition and persevering discountenace of these measures. The earl of Chatham, and some few of his colleagues, were equally hostile to the whole system of favouritism, as well to its general policy as to the particular exertion of its principles with regard to our colonies. The lofty spirit and invincible firmness of lord Chatham was such as might exempt him from all suspicion of concurrence with the faction, yet so extravagant are the suggestions of fear, that even the long experience of his probity did not serve him as a defence against public clamour. The people were at length awakened to the art of the governing faction; they had discovered, that of the two former administrations, the first had been but their instrument, and the latter their victim. They suspected, therefore, that the earl of Chatham and his associates would not have been thus voluntarily admitted, but from some compliance with their leading views. While they flattered themselves that they were most clear-sighted, they were only made the dupes of the cabal. It was, indeed, one of the aims of this faction in admitting the earl of Chatham into the administration, to sink the popularity of himself and his party; whispers therefore, were circulated that the Earl, together with Lord Shel-

burne and other leaders, had made such concessions as the purchase of their promotion. This intrigue was, in fact, the ruin of the party. The earl of Chatham had, with all his virtues, a weakness too often attached to great characters, a desire of popularity something beyond the moderation of his general temperament. The earl of Shelburne is said to have had the same foible. They no sooner, therefore, found themselves deprived of the voice of the people, than, as if wanting what was essential to the support, their spirits failed them, and they had scarcely exercised the first functions of their employment, when they resolved to resign them in despair. Lord Shelburne gave in his resignation a few days after that of the earl. Such was the fate of another administration, from which, in its first enrollment, the people had flattered themselves with greater advantages. The cause of this sudden dissolution has been already related; and it is not difficult to assign another, which was of itself sufficient to produce it, and in concurrence with the other accelerated that event. On the first formation of this ministry, the appointment to all the offices of government and all the influence of the state was entrusted to lord Chatham without reserve; but his natural friends and former allies of power demanded to share his authority, or refused to coalesce with him. The stubbornness of the earl made him averse to these proposals, and in consequence he lost the support, though he had nothing to dread from the opposition of his best and earliest friends. It remained, therefore, to form an administration by culling out from every party such as had sufficient talents for the several offices, and submissiveness and humility enough to act wholly under his controul. A party was thus formed, composed of *all* parties; whig and tory met at the council-board, and offices were shared between those, whom no other contrivances of their lives, but an unexpected appointment to the same place, could ever have shuffled together. Yet from this, perhaps, no danger to the nation, or insecurity to themselves would have arisen, since under the direction of the earl, and a perfect submission to his counsels, things had for some time flowed on in a prosperous and even channel. The infirm state of his health, and his necessary absence from state affairs, compelled him at length to delegate his authority, and when another Palinurus watched at the helm, no wonder that the ship was forced upon a contrary shore. Again his party was flattered with the hopes of his recovering his powers, but when he raised up his face to behold what had been done during his incapacity, like Jupiter, after his dream, he beheld the Trojans dispersed, their counsels dissenting, and their order broken. If his presence, for a moment, hushed the storm of contention, softened animosities, and reduced things to their regular course, the blessings of tranquillity and establishment were scarcely restored before his face was again hid behind a cloud, the horrors of night returned, and the storm again broke loose. The earl of Chatham, therefore, from a consciousness of his increasing infirmities, from the disorder among his associates during his absence, and his discovery of the intrigues of the double cabinet, resigned his employment. Such were the causes of the retirement of the earl of Shelburne and his friends, which we have most amply detailed, as being a period the most interesting and complicated of the present reign. We now, therefore, behold the earl of Shelburne in opposition, in which he continued with equal constancy and vigour, till his union with the Rockingham party in 1782. During this period he never failed reprobating as well the principles as the conduct of the American war. It is well known that this war, as we have already insinuated, was provoked by the double cabinet, from their obstinacy in support of their favourite principles, and by the *then* minister, Mr. George Grenville, as opening a new source of revenue, and extending the sphere of taxation. The house of commons was likewise induced to adopt it, no less from motives of interest than vanity; the

greater the body upon which the taxes were to be raised, in the same proportion would they fall lighter upon themselves; and what could be more flattering to that pride which is found in assemblies no less than individuals, than the right of governing so many subject colonies. The earl of Shelburne was equally prompt to detect, and eloquent to expose, these fallacies. We find him, therefore, during the whole course of this contest, ever dividing with opposition, and maintaining the same spirit and constancy of principle.

Upon the questions which involved the liberties of the subject, the name of this nobleman is always found a zealous advocate on the constitutional side. He stigmatised with the strongest and most unqualified abhorrence the decision of the House of Commons in the case of Mr. Wilkes; nor was he less tardy in the defence of a nobler and better cause: when the two houses of parliament asserted their right to punish, in the case of some printers, by arbitrary fine and imprisonment, he opposed it with a zeal which, in other cases, we might be inclined to call intemperate; he maintained, that if the position for which they contended were once established, it would be to confound every principle of equity and justice by usurping the distinct offices of accusers, judge, and jury, in addition to depriving the objects of their persecution of the dearest privilege of Englishmen, the right of trial by their peers. He again exerted himself in resisting what he supposed in danger, the liberties of the people, from the increasing influence of the crown: He joined, indeed, in every public act of opposition: There can be no necessity, therefore, of following him through the detail. His name will be found on the journals of the house, always on the side which he esteemed popular and patriotic.

The earl of Shelburne, now at the head of his party by the death of Lord Chatham, was again called to the administration of public affairs in 1782. Lord North being compelled to retire, a union took place between the late rival parties of Rockingham and Shelburne. The earl accepted the foreign department, and the Marquis was placed at the head of the treasury. During the short period of their power, which the extensive influence of many individuals of the party, the brilliant talents of others, and the public confidence shared by all, had encouraged hopes of being settled and permanent, many acts of a popular nature were passed, calculated to win the affections and secure the support of the majority without the house. But while the song of triumph was preparing, the sails filled with a strong and prosperous gale, and the current strong and clear before them, on a sudden the political vessel was wrecked on the fatal strands of party dissension. It would be tedious to dwell upon events fresh in the memory of all: the death of the marquis of Rockingham was the signal of downfall to that party, which it had been the labour of his life to keep together, and which his courteousness and conciliatory disposition had for a little time effected. The animosities, which had all along burnt in silent secrecy, began now to blaze forth in public discontent. The earl of Shelburne, for a time kept aloof, discontented with the intended arrangements in his party. To supply the lamented vacancy of the marquis of Rockingham, it was proposed to place the duke of Portland at the head of the Treasury, whom a long chain of splendid and powerful connections, a steadfast adherence to whig principles, and an elevated rank, seemed to point out as best qualified for the leader.

Disgusted with this arrangement the earl resolved to provide for himself and his adherents. Having obtained the confidence of the king, he soon introduced himself to the treasury, upon which Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and the great majority of the late administration indignantly resigned their offices. This administration was of no long duration; it scarcely continued ten months, when its ranks were broken, and its members put to flight, by

a monster in the region of politics. The coalition was victorious for its day, and had the satisfaction of beholding in their late apostate, a head of opposition, from whose talents they had little to dread, though his popularity was daily upon the increase. We shall pass rapidly over these events: the India bill was the first blow to their power, which was terminated by a dissolution of parliament, and a declaration of their constituents against them. It was now expected that the earl of Shelburne would assume the management of affairs, but "Dis aliter visum," Mr. Pitt was declared Chancellor of the Exchequer. Many reasons have been given for the circumstance of the earl's being excluded from the new administration. It was imputed at the time, perhaps unjustly, to some artifice of his successor; but it probably arose from that pride and loftiness of spirit, the leading features in the character of this nobleman, which made him disdain to lend his assistance to a party which he thought too weak to preserve long their authority, and which he, moreover, conceived to act in a great measure against the sense and wishes of the people. The discordant parts of which the new administration was composed, equally monstrous and heterogeneous as that formed by the coalition, seemed to point the prospect of their speedy fall, attacked on all sides by the vigorous and sterling talents of their opponents, with whom they were apparently unable to maintain a contest. The event, however, was contrary to expectation; his lordship soon perceived the full establishment of their power, which, for some time, he had resolved not to harrass by opposition.

He was now created marquis of Lansdown, and earl of Wycombe. From this time he dropt the busy character of a politician, and reposed from all care and animosities in the security of private life. This tranquillity was almost uninterrupted, until the events of the French revolution roused him from the torpor of inactivity, and introduced him again upon the stage. He contended against the justice and necessity of the war, in marked opposition to the measures of the minister, but now se concurring with those of Mr. Fox. The agreement of their political sentiments being but partial, no connection was ever attempted. We will close the public character of the marquis at this period, and survey him in domestic life.

A liberal encouragement of the arts is not in general a characteristic of our English nobility; their dispositions, it must be confessed, too often lead them to other pursuits, of a nature more gross and inelegant; yet this imputation is not general, and the marquis of Lansdown is an illustrious exception. He is strongly attached to the study of architecture, and has employed, and collected around him, without regard to expence, the most conspicuous and eminent in this art. He has been a no less industrious collector of paintings, and has the credit of possessing a library, which is superior to that of any individual in the kingdom. The marquis is not only a munificent patron of the arts, but generous and liberal to excess in protecting and rewarding men of eminence in literature. He had the credit of having dedicated to him Roscoe's History of Lorenzo di Medici, and the author expresses his many obligations to his kindness in a style of elegant and honourable eulogium. He is now advanced in life, and has destined his younger son, Lord Henry Petty, to succeed him on the stage, but he yet possesses a vigorous and energetic mind, which is not wholly lost to society in the indulgence of learned ease and liberal retirement. The mental powers do not attain their full strength until the corporeal faculties are on the decline.

Tum demum sanæ mentis oculus acuté cernere incipit, ubi corporis oculus incipit hebescere. SENECA.

Explanation

Explanations on the Genealogical Articles in the First and Second Numbers of the Monthly Register.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

IN No. I. page 65, referring to the American war, we stated that "the most sanguinary executions followed" the success at Camden, but that this procedure "was not to be attributed to Lord Cornwallis, who acted under the orders of administration, and of the chief in command on duty at the colonies." We shall not refer our readers to the respectable authorities by which our assertion is supported, but it is incumbent on us to state the contradictory information we have received from high authority: "That the American prisoners were treated with as much humanity as circumstances and the situation of the British army would admit, and that the sanguinary executions existed only in the writings of the most factious and violent supporters of the American cause."

EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

IN consequence of another communication from high authority, under date of the 4th inst. we take the earliest opportunity of correcting some intimations in No. II. of our Monthly Register, page 116 and page 117. The former respects a certain captain in the marines, whom we did not name, and therefore the contradiction is the less material. The other regards a royal duke, likewise not named, who was anxious to reward the services of his companions employed on similar duties and exposed to similar dangers. Both these anecdotes, we understand, have no foundation in truth; we beg, however, to remind our readers of the observation, page 117, that our intelligence was derived from a source, the purity of which we were not disposed to suspect. The original papers on which the anecdotes are founded remain in our possession, and nothing less than the authority to which, on the present occasion we readily submit, could have induced us to acknowledge a mis-statement.

We are anxious to express our obligations for the removal of these errors, and whenever those distinguished characters, whose genealogy and history may occur in the course of our undertaking, will condescend to correct any misapprehension, we shall conduct ourselves with the frankness to which we have gladly conformed on the present occasion.

Dry Rot.

SIR, *Halifax, Aug.* 12, 1802.

AS a considerable portion of the Monthly Register is devoted to architectural disquisitions, if you can descend from subjects of taste, to admit those of utility, I request some of your readers will inform me what is the cause of the dry rot in timber. Is it occasioned by the wood being cut at an improper season, as Dr. Darwin supposes, or is it a local effect produced by some undiscovered cause existing in particular situations? Are there any certain criteria by which the effect can be previously ascertained? The new church in this town is affected with this *alarming disease*. It is there accounted for in a manner which may not convince the incredulous philosophers of the present age. Satan, justly irritated at the piety of the present vicar, under whose auspices the church was built, breathes forth his pestiferous exhalations to destroy his good works, and revenge himself for the many heavy blows he has received in that place.

E.

To the Editor.

Astronomical

Astronomical Apparatus.

SIR, *St. Pancras, August*, 1802.

KNOWING your publication has been received at the University of Cambridge, I would request the favour of an inquiry through its medium.

You must know then, Sir, that Roger Long, the author of an excellent treatise on astronomy, was the inventor of a curious machine, or hollow sphere; it was constructed by himself, and an ingenious gentleman (Mr. Jonathan Munn) a tin-plate-worker, of Cambridge. The instrument is fixed up in a brick building, appropriated for its reception, in the inner court of Pembroke College.

Now, Sir, this very useful and curious piece of workmanship is extremely damaged, and part of the sheathing is actually destroyed; the remainder is covered with rust and verdigrease!

Surely, to neglect it in such a shameful manner is not to the credit of the college; but if (which is what I am desirous of knowing) the interest of 200l. bank annuities was bequeathed to keep "the instrument and place" in good order, neglect must somewhere attach. The insertion of this letter may, perhaps, cause an enquiry on the subject, and tend to the preservation of that which does credit to the mind of man.

I am, Sir,

your's, &c.

To the Editor. R. THURGOOD.

Analytical Sketches of new English Publications.

Campbell's Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain, &c.

(Concluded from p. 335.)

THE second volume of this journey commences with particulars relative to the religious houses of St. Andrews, their founders, chief benefactors, and patrons.

"The cathedral," says our author, "the mouldering remains of which still strike the beholder with reverential awe, was founded by Arnold, bishop of St. Andrews, about the year 1162. It was 160 years in building, and stood entire 240 years, till in June 1559 it was demolished by a lawless mob, instigated to the pious labor by the sublime eloquence of John Knox, displaying in a sermon preached at Crail, in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews, the whoredom and blind idolatry of the holy catholic church the mother of saints. This cathedral was built in the form of a cross. Its dimensions were 370 feet in length; the breadth within the walls 65 feet. The appearance of the whole when entire must have been grand. Its lofty cupola and corresponding pinnacles, its vast roof covered with massy copper, and the elegant and magnificent structure of all its parts cannot fail of striking the beholder with reverential awe and pleasing terror. The venerable remains of this edifice," the subject of the frontispiece to this volume, "will, in a very few years, be levelled with the dust, the texture of the stones being very soft and susceptible of decomposition by the atmosphere. The south wall of the nave is pretty entire, so also is the east gable, with its pinnacles; the west gable has suffered much, but one of its pinnacles is almost entire, and its appearance is highly picturesque."

Mr. Campbell then notices the University, admires the situation of this seminary and the consequent advantages it enjoys. After some observations on the present state, trade, and population of the city of St. Andrews,

drews, he returns by way of Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Queen's Ferry, to Edinburgh.

Dinnybirsle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, near the village of Aberdour, gives our author an opportunity of introducing a ballad distinguished by the simplicity characteristic of that species of Scottish composition, and the historical incident which it records.

"Ye Highlands and ye Lawlands!
O where hae ye bene?
They hae slain the Earl of Moray,
An hae laid him on the grene.
They hae slain, &c.

Now wae be to thee Huntly!
wherefore did ye sae?
I bade you bring him wi' you:
But forbade you him to slay.
I bade, &c.

He was a bra gallant,
An he rid at the ring,
An the bonny Earl o' Moray!
O! he might hae been a king.
An the, &c.

He was a bra gallant,
An he play'd at the ba;
An the bonny Earl o' Moray
Was the flower of them a'.
An the, &c.

He was a bra gallant,
An he play'd at the gluve;
An the bonny Earl o' Moray
O! he was the Queen's luve.
An the, &c.

"O! lang will his lady
Look o'er Castle Down,
Ere she see the Earl o' Moray
Come sounding thro' the town.
"Ere she, &c."

The event commemorated in the above ballad, unmasks the character of the sanguinary tyrant, of the midnight assassin, in the *mild* and *pacific*, because dastardly monarch, by whose command the infamous deed was perpetrated. The following is our author's account of it.

"James, Earl of Moray, one of the most elegant and accomplished of the nobles at the court of our Sixth James, was the subject of this lamentation. His having attracted the particular notice of the queen (Anne of Denmark) created in the mind of the king the keen emotions of jealousy and revenge; and George, Earl of Huntly, was charged with the horrid commission of dispatching the queen's favorite. This was put in execution on the night of the 7th of February, 1592.

"The Earl of Moray was at his family residence of Dinnybirsle, without the slightest suspicion of the fate then impending. Huntly, with a band of chosen men, favored by the darkness of the night, surrounded the castle, which he instantly set on fire. Moray, in the utmost amazement, knew not what to think, nor how to conduct himself, having but few attendants at hand and the whole mansion being in flames; he, nevertheless, put on his armour with intention to sell his life as dear as possible. A noble trait of magnanimity worthy of record, was, at this critical juncture, displayed by one Patrick Dunbar, sheriff of Murray, who peremptorily opposed the Earl's executing his rash design." 'I will go' said Dunbar, 'out of the gate before your lordship. The assailants will mistake me for you, and favored by the darkness of the night, you may escape. Follow then my lord, let the event be what it may.' The gallant Dunbar rushed forth, and throwing himself amidst the enemy, fell covered with wounds. Mean while, Moray had escaped, and sat down among the rocks on the sea shore, safe, as he thought, from the swords of the assassins; but no sooner had he gained this retreat than an accident led to his discovery. A silken cord, appended to the breast plate of his helmet, had caught fire unknown to him; and in their search, Huntly's men were drawn to the spot by the sparkling appearance which it made. They seized the earl, trampled him under foot, transfixed him with their swords, and returned to their leader, exulting in the murderous deed. In order to keep up a shew of justice, Huntly

Huntly was thrown into Blackness Castle, on the opposite side of the Forth; but the earl 'wes villing to abyde ane tryal, saying, yat he did nothing but by hes majesties commission, and sua ves nather airt nor pairt of ye murther."*

In treating of the town of Kirkaldy, Mr. Campbell presents a biographical sketch of the celebrated author of "the Wealth of Nations," and of other eminent men, from that town and neighbourhood.

Were the author a native of the southern shores of the Tweed, his investigation of the causes of the low state of the Scottish fisheries, might, perhaps, have been imputed to the narrow spirit of national prejudice. That his countrymen deserve the severe censure passed upon them, will therefore be admitted with less hesitation.

"What lies," he says, "as an eternal weight on our neglected fisheries, and is, perhaps, not less fatal than the reasons before mentioned, to their revival, is a debilitated spirit of enterprise. Our southern neighbors deem ten or fifteen thousand pounds a tolerable capital to begin the world with; we, however, relinquish the busy scene with a sum far short of that amount.

"This propensity is founded in that bias which our early associations take from principles inculcated in the nursery, and in the conversation of decayed gentlefolks and old maiden aunts. Yes, to our eternal reproach, even at this day, in this advanced period of civil society, at the close of the eighteenth century, though in poverty and almost want, the ridiculous notion that application to business contaminates the pure stream of patrician blood, still obtains, in too great measure, north of the Tweed. Hence that predilection for the profession of arms as more honorable and exalted, while the lower employments of life are left to those who delight in the calm pursuits of industry and ingenuity, the best means to insure the substantial wealth, the ease and true independence of a nation. Long, long will it be ere fifty, nay, even five thousand pounds, will be sported as a capital by any of our sprigs of fashion, or the *fungi* that have vegetated from the ancient and decayed trunks of our Scotish nobility! No, our southern neighbors, emulating the indefatigable industry of the Dutch, roused by a spirit of speculation, will come and teach us how to throw the net and drop the baited fish-hook, while we, pressed by our necessities, shall become their pilots, the protectors of their trade, and the defenders of their rights and privileges, ready to fight their battles by sea and land."

The principal part of this volume is devoted to the city of Edinburgh. The author points out its remarkable structures, with the most striking historical transactions connected with each. The theatre furnishes an occasion for presenting an interesting outline of the rise and progress of the drama, north of the Tweed. Presbyterian rigidity and ecclesiastical tyranny long deprived our northern neighbors of this species of rational entertainment, and by the English reader it will scarcely be credited, that so late as the year 1737, an act was passed prohibiting theatrical amusements in Scotland.

The intolerant spirit of the Scotish Presbyterian church appears under various forms throughout these volumes, and accounts in a great measure, for the little progress made by the Scotch before the middle of the last century, in the elegant arts and refined pursuits, which tend to humanize the mind, to polish the manners, and to alleviate the ills unavoidably attendant on life. On this subject our author says:

"Soon after the Presbyterian form of church government, was grafted on the tree of civil establishment, popery being vanquished, and episcopacy laid low, the rigid austerity assumed by the *church triumphant*, gave a sombre hue to every thing within the circle to which the shadow of this newly-erected temple reached. The priests who served in this holy of holies

* Pitscotie's History, &c.

were

were filled with abhorrence of all manner of entertainments, whether innocent or otherwise. Their congregations of course were inspired with a lively dislike of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Moreover, as they came to the knowledge, by means of repeated trials and burnings for witchcraft, that Satan was fond to excess of fiddling, piping, and dancing, they deemed it worse than blasphemy to go to a little innocent hop, or to stage plays; the very service in which *Auld Hornie* delighted most."

Amongst the other subjects of which the author treats in the latter part of the volume, the principal are: an account of the University of Edinburgh, with a sketch of the origin, rise and celebrity of that seminary, including an account of the Edinburgh school of medicine; the history of painting in Scotland, from the first essays of that art to the close of the eighteenth century; a description of the country and remarkable edifices round Edinburgh, and a comparative view of society and manners at the beginning, the middle, and close of the eighteenth century, together with a slight retrospect of the state of literature during that period, in the Scottish metropolis. A supplement of additional notes on various subjects contained in the work is annexed.

To this second volume is added an alphabetical index, and to each is prefixed a long list of errata, the author's distant residence having prevented him from correcting the sheets previous to their being committed to the press.

We shall now take our leave of this production, which we have given somewhat more in detail to our readers than is usual with us, because the author appears well acquainted with the subject, and imparts correct information. Although the work possesses much exterior decoration, it has received no embellishment from the art of composition, which the writer has either never understood, or haughtily disdained; for our parts we consider the ornament of language superior to every other recommendation excepting fidelity in the narration of facts, and utility in the selection of materials.

The Metrical Miscellany, consisting chiefly of Poems hitherto unpublished. 8*vo.* 224 *p.*

IN a short advertisement prefixed to this miscellany, the public is informed that no poem hitherto confined to manuscript, has been inserted in it without the concurrence of the respective writers, whose names, when the editor has obtained permission to make them public, are affixed to their poems in the table of contents.

By a perusal of the volume the readers will perceive that many of these pieces are already well known: we shall select the two following by Mrs. Riddell, whose contributions form, by no means, the least pleasing part of the contents of this collection.

THE COMPLAINT. *A Ballad.*

" REST, rest, dear babe, in balmy sleep reposing,
No care, no sorrow moves thy tranquil breast;
Rest, till the dawn thy gentle eyes unclosing,
Shall wake thy smile in which alone I'm blest.

" Hush thee, sweet babe! let nought disturb thy slumbers,
Thy mother, fondly o'er thy cradle hung,
Thus frames for thee the soothing, fav'rite numbers,
For thee her vigils thus beguiles with song.

" Alas! my child, for thee no father's bosom
Throbs to soft sympathy and fond alarm;
No shelt'ring arm protects thy tender blossom,
And skreens its weakness from life's gath'ring storm.

" In vain with tears and suppliant accents blended,
His infant seeks its sacred rights to claim;
Tho' truth and honor for those claims contended,
Honor and truth—to him—are but a name.

" Vainly to him this faithful heart appealing,
With passion's tend'rest, truest flame still warms,
Urges those oft-pledg'd vows, each gen'rous feeling,
Tho' now forgot—which gave me to his arms.

" How can he thus forego the soft relations
That bind with mutual ties his soul to me!
How can he lose those ever dear sensations
Which swell to rapture as I gaze on thee!

" Oft o'er thy lovely form while pensive musing,
His smile, his features, with delight I trace,
Each painful thought in melting fondness losing,
I clasp his image in my child's embrace.

" O may that Pow'r who hears my sad lamenting,
nd guards my nurseling with a parent's eye,
Restore his heart at nature's voice relenting,
'o faith's firm bonds and love's forgiving sigh.

" Sleep on, dear babe, no thoughts like these oppress thee,
Mild innocence thy peaceful temples crowns;
No anxious doubts, no keen regrets distress thee,
No brooding care around thy cradle frowns.

" Those tranquil looks suspend thy mother's anguish,
Those artless smiles her drooping heart sustain;
Victim of broken vows tho' doom'd to languish,
She lives in thee to peace and hope again."

CARLOS and ADELINE. *A Ballad.*

Young Carlos was handsome, young Carlos was brave,
And manly and gen'rous his heart;
Tho' train'd to subdue the proud ocean's wild wave,
A more polish'd demeanor no court ever gave,
More refin'd yet devoid of all art.

Nor had Adeline long the young hero survey'd,
Ere her bosom his merit approv'd;
The dark curling locks o'er his forehead display'd,
The smiles, as with fondness his soul they pourtray'd
Ah! who could have gaz'd on, unmov'd.

Not less the mild beauties she gave to his view
Conspir'd to enamour the youth;
'Twas not for the melting eye's languishing blue,
Or the dimpled cheek sparkling with health's rosy hue,
He priz'd her for kindness and truth.

With ardor he pleaded, nor Adeline sought
The passion she felt to control;
In senseless coquetry unpractis'd, untaught,
Candor beam'd in her looks as it reign'd in her thought,
And reveal'd each fond wish of her soul.

Five months wing'd with rapture flew swiftly away,
Five months—'twas a heav'n they bestow'd!
Each morn rose with joy, with delight clos'd each day,
Love bade his bright torch its full lustre display,
And pleasure's rich cup overflow'd.

Our short dreams of bliss with just transport we prize,
But we strive to arrest them in vain;
Carlos kiss'd the bright tears from fair Adeline's eyes,
The shrill blasts of war bade him stifle his sighs,
And once more brave the turbulent main.

Sad and careful the days, cold and joyless the nights,
To be languish'd in absence away;
But the cause of his country to glory invites,
Nor might Carlos decline the defence of her rights
Or love sue a longer delay.

By Medway's fair banks pensive Adeline stray'd,
Her heart torn with ceaseless alarms;
She chid the slow hours his return that delay'd;
Oh! vainly that hour dost thou look for, sad maid
That should give him once more to thy arms.

With victory oft had his valor been crown'd,
'Till fatal at length rose a day,
When numbers o'erpow'ring his vessel surround,
And wounded, and bleeding, brave Carlos was found
On the deck, where half lifeless he lay.

He raised his pale form when Antonio he ey'd
'And oh! my lov'd friend when I'm gone,
To my Adeline send this dear token' he cry'd,
'The braid, her last gift, round my arm which she ty'd
And say my last throb was her own.'

But heav'ns! what was Adeline's anguish, to view
That bracelet, discolor'd with gore;
Full quickly the heart-rending tidings she knew,
And rumor proclaim'd it too fatally true,
Her Carlos existed no more.

Detesting the light, yet poor Adeline strove
With calmness her woes to sustain;
For her bosom had nourish'd a pledge of their love,
And her half-broken heart vainly panted to prove
Affection's fond ties once again.

She linger'd in silent despair, till that hour
Which gave her young son to the light;
But the parent-stem droop'd with the weight of the flow'r,
And grief's canker-worm, with its slow-working pow'r,
Untimely consign'd her to night.

Yet unconscious the babe seem'd her sorrows to chide,
As its smile caught her half-closing eye;
Thro' that smile she her Carlos' lov'd features descry'd,
With a mother's fond glance, with a mother's fond pride,
She blest it and breath'd her last sigh.

Then in peace her mild spirit dissolv'd its frail bands,
To mix with her Carlos once more;
And where Medway's full stream bathes the bright yellow sands,
And the grey, mournful willow its foliage expands,
Her tomb rises, lone, on the shore.

Now thou know'st the sad tale, pious stranger, if e'er
Round thy heart gentle pity could twine:
Let these true lovers' sorrows thy sympathy share,
Give a tear to their fate, to their spirits a pray'r,
So may Heav'n look with mercy on thine.

Travels in the Crimea. A history of the Embassy from Petersburg to Constantinople in 1793, *including their journey through Krementschuk, Oczakow, Walachia, and Moldavia, with their reception at the Court of Selim the Third. By a Secretary to the Russian Embassy.* 8vo. 393 p.

THIS narrative was originally written in the German language. A translation of it was published at Paris, from which the volume before us is executed. However little we approve of this circuitous method of submitting to a British public the productions of foreign literature, yet, in the present instance, it is in some measure justifiable. The original was scarcely more than a dry journal of the author's progress, composed from very superficial observation. The French translator supplied what, in our opinion, forms the most curious and instructive part of the volume, the details on the manners, customs, and government of Moldavia, Walachia, and Bulgaria; countries, even at this day, but little known.

The young traveller set off from Vienna, traversed Gallicia and Bukowina, and arrived at Jassy immediately after the conclusion of the peace by the plenipotentiaries of the Russian and Ottoman Courts. Here he witnessed the splendid rejoicings occasioned by that event, and the funeral honors paid to prince Potemkin. After staying some time in that town, he proceeded on his journey to the Crimea, and crossing the desarts inhabited by the Zaporogian Cossaks between Bender and Oczakow, he arrived at Cherson. This town, built within the last fifteen years, is situated on the banks of the Dnieper. Its port is capable of containing a great number of vessels. The streets are capacious and regular, and the town is ornamented with numerous squares. Over each of the town-gates are sculptured the Russian arms, and, among various inscriptions underneath, is the following: *This is the road that leads to Byzantium.*

The position of this town is extremely favorable to commerce, but its environs are sandy and absolutely barren for a league in every direction, so that the inhabitants are obliged to procure all their provisions from Poland and the Ukraine. The climate is unhealthy, epidemical diseases being very frequent. Proceeding farther into the country, the scene changes; well cultivated gardens, delicious vineyards, many handsome country-houses meet the eye.

Our traveller next visited Sympheropol, the residence of the governor of the Crimea, who kindly furnished him with every facility for exploring this interesting country, and making himself acquainted with the manners of its inhabitants. "The Tartars," says our author, "have some difficulty to accustom themselves to European manners, and to the new dominion of the Russians, notwithstanding the continual and soothing attentions and kindness of the governor, who thus endeavours to render his authority easy to them. Every village is governed by its mursa, or chief, whom it has the right of electing. The mursa pronounces upon all controversies that arise in the affairs of his district. The majority of the inhabitants adopt the Turkish manner of living, and it very rarely happens that they apply themselves to learning the Russian language with any accuracy. In respect to what concerns their character,

I have

I have had opportunities of remarking frequently among them traits of sublime generosity and mildness, a noble and truly patriarchal simplicity, and an eagerness of hospitality that deserves the highest commendation."

The description of Sewastopol, a city scarcely known, even by name, cannot fail to interest the reader.

"The port of Sewastopol, which may, in time, become one of the finest in Europe, is formed by two large bays capable of containing more than a hundred vessels. The town is situated in the centre of the double inclosure formed by the port. This place, at present in its infancy, gains something every day perceptibly towards its increase and aggrandizement. Plans are in agitation for erecting houses in every direction, and there is no doubt of its obtaining a distinguished rank among towns of the second order. A part of it, like Naples, is situated on mountains that surround the port, and the other part, at the foot of these mountains, which in general are covered with vines, gardens, and pleasure-houses."

Having visited Baktschiserai, the ancient residence of the Khans of the Crimea, and viewed the ruins of the Genoese establishments on the shores of the sea of Azof, he made an excursion to the mountain of Tscherderak, the highest in the peninsula. The snows that lodge in the cavities and abysses of this mountain give birth to the river Salgir, and other subordinate streams. On this subject we meet with the following curious passage. "The water (produced by the melting of the snow,) is extremely cold, and so *limpid*, that, notwithstanding a depth of seventy fathoms, the *sound* of a piece of money being thrown in and reaching the bottom, is distinctly *heard*." We are unable to ascertain whether this is the author's absurdity; but we cannot forbear observing, that if a simple translation is generally considered to lose the spirit of the original, it cannot be very surprising that a compound translation should, in many instances, lose the sense.

Passing over the author's insignificant details of his journey to Petersburg, of the march of the embassy from that city to Constantinople, the reception and entertainments given by the Russian and other embassadors, and by the principal officers of the Turkish governments; together with his superficial description of Constantinople and its environs; we shall select a few extracts illustrative of the present state of some of the provinces through which our traveller passed on his return to the Russian capital.

After a slight notice of the ancient history of Moldavia and Wallachia, he continues: "The Turks, become the protectors and sovereign lords of these provinces, contented themselves with exacting a certain tribute from them, leaving them the liberty of electing their princes and their boyards. The Greek religion, which had been here propagated by the monks at the epocha of the schism, became, from that time, the established religion, consequently, the bishops and monks soon became its real sovereigns. The towns, the villages, and almost all the lands of these provinces, were the property of the priests and monasteries. The Turks, content with the tribute and submission of these religious usurpers, suffered them to enjoy peaceably these advantages. The reign of the Greek families in this country began in the person of the celebrated physician Maurocordato. He was made prince of Moldavia, and from that time, his family have always reigned over this province or Walachia till the last wars between the Russians and Turks. The families of Cantemir, Blancovan, Gika, have held the same rank, but in general neither of those families have more claim to these two principalities than a rich merchant, or Christian Greek artisan, who has the power to give a sufficient sum of money to the grand vizir or the reis effendi to purchase the dignity of hospodar.

"Moldavia, which is contiguous to Walachia, is nearly of the same extent, both in length and breadth, being about eighty leagues long and seventy wide. It is divided into upper and lower Moldavia. The upper, which joins

joins Transylvania, is filled with mountains; the lower, situated towards the Ukraine, Bessarabia, and the Danube, presents a continuation of plains that occasions a difference in the climate. It is colder and more wholesome in the mountainous part than in the plains, in which very violent winds frequently prevail. The air, in general, does not possess that elasticity which characterizes the western provinces of Europe. This is very manifest in the melancholy temper and inertness of the inhabitants. Though epidemical disorders are not common in this country, it is singular to find among them a person having attained the age of sixty years. The soil of the plains and valleys is commonly composed of a clayey black-looking earth, very favorable to all sorts of grain, particularly to wheat, which yields here a very plentiful harvest. The wine produced in the environs of Potnar, a small town in the district of Harlaw, is, without contradiction, the most excellent and generous wine in Europe, even surpassing in quality the best Tokay.

"Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as all the rest of the Ottoman empire, possess no written or printed laws; all their affairs are judged according to the interest or caprice of the prince, or the intrigues of his ministers. Whoever has the means of giving the most considerable sum, is sure to gain his cause.

"Nothing is so common as to see one trial recommenced ten times under the same prince, or under his successor. Let Rousseau then again tell us, that barbarous nations, possessing no laws, are in a better condition than those who live under a regular government. He should be desired to go and reside one year in the forests of Moldavia.

"Haughtiness and pride appear to be born with the Moldavian. If he happens to have a good horse and excellent arms, he believes himself the first of men; and, during his paroxysm of vanity, he would declare war against the most formidable potentate of the universe. The Moldavian, in general, is audacious, daring, and quarrelsome, but he is appeased with the same facility as he is offended.

"The Moldavians are not only unaddicted to the sciences, but they even hate every thing which any way relates to them, and are ignorant even of the name of the fine arts and belles lettres. They believe that science destroys the exercise of reason; and, when they speak of a learned person, they say, that the confusion of subjects he has assembled in his mind has rendered him insane. Study, add they, is only suitable for priests: it is not necessary for a layman to know any thing more than to read and write, to sign his name, or make a memorandum if his ox, his horse, or sheep be black or white; all other knowledge is superfluous.

"The Moldavian and Walachian women are, in general, tolerably handsome. They have a fair complexion, but are, for the most part, pale. Very few of them have light hair, but a great number have light-brown hair and black eyes, fringed with long eye-lashes, and full of fire and vivacity. The dress of the wealthy women is a kind of long gown without folds, which hangs on the body, and is fastened with a belt under the breast, so as to exhibit that charming appendant of female beauty with every advantage to the curious eye of beholders. It is considered a breach of the rules of decency for a married woman or widow to suffer her hair to be seen; and it would be the greatest affront that could be offered to her to uncover her head in public. The young girls, on the contrary, would consider it dishonorable to cover their heads even with a simple veil, intending by this to give a high idea of their virtue and chastity.

"If, through a well understood policy, the two provinces of Walachia and Moldavia were to become subject to some considerable neighbouring power, it would be easy to foresee and explain by what means the country might become one of the finest in Europe. The colonies sent thither would have

have no cause to apprehend the same inconveniences and misfortunes as have been experienced by those of Astracan, and might likewise avoid the inconveniences to which the establishments of the Bannat of Temeswar have been subjected, by being more judicious in the choice of the lands to be fixed on for their habitation. In this view, the tracts of Walachia and Moldavia on the Danube are the most favorable, and the climate itself the most salutary of any to be met with. Nothing more would be necessary than to drain the lands and to carry off the stagnant waters, in order to purify the atmosphere and render the soil more proper for cultivation. The opening the mines and clearing the woods, the tilling the grounds, and cultivating vines and fruit-trees in a more skilful manner, would be objects which, in the space of a few years, might enrich 200,000 indigent families, who are at present condemned to idleness and want, and bring into the coffers of the sovereign more than sixty millions of livres. The nature of the soil of the plains and hills exhibits in general such favorable properties, that plantations might almost any where and indiscriminately be formed of rice, tobacco, or sugar; productions that are foreign to our continent, and singularly calculated to succeed in this soil. The desert, which extends from Jassy to the Dniester, and to the frontier of Podlakia, in a space of twenty leagues in breath and thirty in length, offers one of the best soils that it is possible to meet with for the cultivation of barley, wheat, and orchards. There is not a single tree in all this space, but the land is covered with high verdant grass, which every where announces the abundance of productive salts with which it is impregnated. This land is undulated on all sides by an infinity of small hills, with springs of water at every step. Nothing could be easier than to plant orchards in it, or even woods, either of which would succeed extremely well.

"In another respect these two provinces offer a new branch of commerce to the other nations of Europe. Bounded by the Dniester and the Danube, both of which flow into the Black Sea, their ports receive ships from the Mediterranean, which can arrive in three days from the Bosphorus to Galatz and Brailow. The ships of Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, might all in a short time be received there. Hitherto no commerce has been attempted in these parts by foreigners with the Walachians and Moldavians; the Greeks and the Turks are the only nations who, at the present time, have any concerns with them, and the enterprizes of these have been so feeble and languid, that the advantages which have resulted from them have been almost nothing in comparison with those which might easily be realized."

The French translator, M. Delamarre, intended to have annexed to this work a map of the countries traversed by the embassy, from that of Moldavia by Bauer, the Ottoman empire by Zannoni, and the Crimea by Kinsberg; and it is to be regretted that he could not accomplish this design.

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Dictionnaire des Merveilles de la Nature, &c. Dictionary of the Wonders of Nature, by A. J. S. D. Professor of Physic at Bourges, 3 vols. 8vo. 515 p. each.

AN eminent physician (Sigaud de Lafond) after forty years' practice imagined that the public might be amused with a collection of the most extraordinary circumstances which he found dispersed in authors whom he thought deserving of credit.

Under the article *Extraordinary Animals*, he relates that a child having found a dog, of an ordinary figure and of moderate size, which uttered sounds that he thought resembled German words, he took it into his head to teach him to speak. Having no better employment, the master devoted all

all his time to it; and at the end of some years the dog could pronounce about thirty words, amongst which were the words tea, coffee, chocolate, assembly. It is to be observed that the dog was three years old before he commenced his education. He only spoke like echo, pronouncing the words after his master, and the repetition appeared involuntary and the effect of compulsion, although he was never ill treated.

Tree of Japan, which cannot endure any moisture. The moment it is wetted, it withers and dies unless a speedy remedy be applied. If you wish to bring it again to life, it must be cut down close to the root, dried in the sun, and transplanted to a very dry soil.

In the article, *extraordinary conformation*, M. de Lafond speaks of the extraordinary conformations remarked in the human species. These are observed of a similar nature and equally diversified in the different classes of animals. He remarks, that there are monsters by excess, others through defects, and others through derangement of the parts.

Monsters by excess. The wife of Jean Gourdin, wood-cutter, living at Cigney, one of the suburbs of St. Dizier, was delivered, on 7 June, 1771, at the end of about seven months, of a monstrous child, weighing five pounds, and being fourteen inches in length. This child, says Marisy, physician of St. Dizier, had two perfect heads. Each of them had two eyes, two ears, and was hairy down to the eye-brows. The mouth of the head on the right side had three teeth in the upper jaw, with a hare's lip, whilst the lower jaw contained only one.

A similar instance occurs in Tulpirus, with this difference, that Tulpirus's monster was joined by the two heads, that its feet were turned inwards, and that the two arms were joined together behind its back down to the wrists.

In the month of December, 1664, near the city of Salisbury, a woman who had been brought to bed of a daughter, was an hour after delivered of another female child, having two heads diametrically opposite, four arms, four hands, one body, and two legs. This monster, which lived about two days, took nourishment at both mouths, and evacuated in the usual manner.

In 1702 were born at Brest, two female children, joined together at the breast from below the paps, which were very perfect in both, to the common navel. They had between them but one heart, one liver, one spleen; but each had two kidneys and all the parts of generation. They were each baptized individually, and both died soon after.

In the second volume the article of *extraordinary fecundity*, contains some singular yet well authenticated facts.

Mary Anne Collin, thirty-nine years old, of the parish of St. Remy, was delivered, on 22d of April, 1776, at the commencement of the sixth month of her pregnancy, of five living and perfect female children, according to the report of the surgeon of the village, who was an eye-witness of the circumstance. There was but one placenta for the five children, all of whom weighed a pound each, excepting one that wanted an ounce. They exactly resembled each other. They all received baptism, but in returning from the church, they died one after another in the space of an hour. The mother recovered. Her sister, married to a stone-cutter of the same parish, was delivered in July, 1760, in the eighth month of her pregnancy of three children, a boy and two girls.

In the Justinian Code, we read of a woman having four girls at a birth. Some historians relate, that in the Peloponnesus a woman was five times delivered of four children at a birth, and that several women in Egypt have had as many as seven children at a time.

The Bishop of Seez assured the Academy, that a man in his diocese, whom he knew, at the age of eighty years had married a woman of eighty-three, pregnant by him, and who at the proper time was brought to bed of a boy

boy. The patriarchal age has returned in this diocese, said the historian to the Academy in his relation of this fact.

Instances of fecundity equally surprizing may be found amongst animals. In a village three miles from Rimini, a white cow, six years old, of tolerable size, which had calved twice before, and had each time a single bull-calf, like all cloven-footed animals, ate in an extraordinary manner before calving the third time, and had encreased in bulk to such a degree that it was necessary to lift her upon her legs. At length, on the 23d February, 1767, she calved a bull-calf, three hours after a second, in five hours more a third, and the next morning a cow-calf. These were all of the usual size, all very lively, healthy, and equally robust; but the second died in consequence of the want of proper attention.

Under the article *dwarfs*, the author gives the history of the King of Poland's, known by the name of Bebé, but whose real name was Nicolas Ferry. He was born at Plaisnes, in the department of the Vosges. His father and mother were well made, notwithstanding which, when he came into the world he was only eight or nine inches in length, and weighed but twelve ounces. He was, besides, extremely delicate. A wooden shoe served him for a cradle. His mouth was so small that he could never suck his mother; a she-goat was obliged to supply her place. He had no other nurse than that animal, which seemed to entertain an affection for him.

He had the small-pox at six months, and the goat's-milk was his only nourishment, his only medicine. When eighteen months old he began to speak; at two years he walked almost without assistance. It was then that his first shoes were made, which were eighteen lines in length.

The homely fare of the peasantry of the Vosges, as pulse, bacon, potatoes, was that of his childhood till he was six years old. In that period he was afflicted with several severe illnesses, which he fortunately overcame. When arrived at five years of age, he had not attained a greater height than twenty-two inches, and this singularity was the occasion of his good fortune.

Stanislaus, King of Poland, heard of this extraordinary child, and desired to see him. He was sent for to Luneville, where he soon became an inmate in the palace of that beneficent monarch. Notwithstanding the attention bestowed on his education, it was impossible to discover in him either judgment or reason. Till the age of fifteen Bebé had all his organs perfect, and his own diminutive figure possessed the most symmetrical proportions. He was then twenty-nine inches in height. At this age the signs of puberty began to appear, but these efforts of nature were prejudicial to him. The age of manhood disturbed the former harmony, enervated his already frail and weakly frame, impoverished his blood, and exhausted his nerves. His powers diminished, the spine of his back became curved, his head inclined, his legs wasted, one of his shoulder-bones projected, and his nose encreased in size. Bebé lost his cheerfulness, and became a valetudinarian. He, however, grew four inches taller in the four succeeding years.

Pierre Damlow, son of a Cossack of the regiment of Lubin. His father and mother, brothers and sisters, are of common stature; but he, though thirty-three years old, is only about twenty-nine inches English measure. This dwarf has no arms, his shoulders terminate in small fleshy stumps. His head is so closely joined to his shoulders that it is difficult to put a finger betwixt them. Yet his figure is rather agreeable; he wears large whiskers which reach almost to his ears. He is not deficient in understanding, judgment, or memory. He has no joints in his knees, the leg and thigh bones being continued in one piece to his heels; his legs, which have scarcely any calves, bear no proportion to his body, which has a manly appearance. He has four toes on each foot, all of them are bent back and two are moveable. He walks very quick, but if he happens to fall, as he has no

joints at his knees, he cannot rise again. He writes very expeditiously with his left foot, and his writing is very legible either in Russian or Latin.

We should have many extraordinary things to relate, were we to touch upon a multitude of other subjects contained in this work; but the above will be sufficient to give some idea of this collection, which M. Sigaud de Lafond has rendered interesting by his numerous researches. He frequently quotes facts for the truth of which he cannot pledge himself, but the authorities he mentions must be satisfactory to most readers.

Voyage dans la ci-devant Belgique.—Travels in Belgium, &c.—concluded from page 350.

WE have followed the author in his progress through the countries composing the Austrian Netherlands, and through those of the Belgic Provinces which remained subject to the Spanish Crown, which afterwards devolved by right of succession to the Emperors of Germany, and were finally, in 1796, united to the territory of the French Republic.

On this subject M. Breton says: "Numberless pamphlets and arguments have been written to demonstrate that the Rhine is the natural limit of France, and that the Germans ought in justice to yield all the countries extending to that beautiful river.

"We *(the French)* might, by extending the same principle, remove our frontiers to the heart of Holland, where the Rhine is lost in the midst of the sands, but logical reasoning and arguments, drawn from physical geography, were not the sole support of our pretensions; for nothing would have prevented the Germans from finding equally excellent reasons to seize upon some of our provinces to render their possessions more compact, had not the events of the war prevented the practicability of such an arrangement.

"Thus, exclusively of the seven Provinces of the Austrian Netherlands, they were obliged to cede to us a vast extent of territory, estimated at 1330 square leagues, of which 180 were united to the department of l'Ourthe. Thus the superficies of the four new departments is little less than 1150 square leagues, and the population is computed at 1,600,000 inhabitants."

The author next enumerates the portions of electorates ceded to France, and their division into four departments. That of La Sarre, to which the direction of his journey naturally leads him, is likewise the first that he describes. In treating of the city of Treves, the capital of this department, its most striking and magnificent object, the metropolitan church, gives occasion to the following observations:

"The stones employed in its construction are of such magnitude that the good people of this country affirm, that the devil only could have placed them where they are; whilst to those who do not believe that the evil spirit was compelled to labour at the construction of this religious edifice by way of punishment, it is not less incomprehensible how this superb temple could be erected, in an age when machines were far from having acquired that perfection which they possess at present; when builders were not directed, like our modern architects, by a correct knowledge of mechanical powers.

"Is it true, then, that patience sometimes makes up for the deficiency of inventive genius? In India the masons are unacquainted with the art of erecting scaffolds according to the height of the wall they are constructing; they simply form a bank of earth, which they raise in proportion as the work advances, and thus by means of the human arm raise immense stones to the tops of their edifices, and complete lofty structures without having recourse to pulleys, to levers, to those wonderful machines, which, without encreasing the powers of man, facilitate the means of directing them, and combining the employment of them in the most advantageous manner."

After traversing the other cantons of the department of La Sarre, our traveller

veller explores in the same manner those of Mont-Tonnerre. Here his work acquires fresh interest. He sets off with that well authenticated observation, that the fertile countries adjacent to the Rhine produce considerably more grain than is necessary for the consumption; to examine to what degree they should suffer restraints to be laid upon the exportation of grain: "Formerly this superabundant produce was transported upon the Rhine to the adjacent towns of Germany, and even to Holland and England. This export trade brought into the country (the single department of Mont-Tonnerre) two millions (of livres) per annum. Since its union with the French Republic, this speculation being prohibited, the corn is conveyed into the interior of France, and the question remains to be decided, whether it is of more importance to ensure abundance at home, or to draw over to us the specie of foreign nations?"

The author enters into some details on the different opinions expressed for and against the free exportation of grain. He, in particular, makes a point of shewing the difficulties in which this problem, apparently downright nonsense, is enveloped; he exposes the obstacles which prevent the adoption of the English method of prohibiting exportation in bad years and encouraging it in favourable ones.

This dissertation is succeeded by reflections on the navigation of the Rhine and the restraints to which its commerce is subject, and which are the more prejudicial, as by means of the *Thalweg*, the line of navigation which fixes the respective limits of France and Germany, a vessel sailing from the left bank turns off suddenly to the right, where she finds a less vexatious system of administration.

"The oppressive duties, adds M. Breton, have already considerably diminished the commerce of the Rhine. The same thing has happened to this river as to the Meuse. The artifices of the treasury, which so augmented the duties as almost to annihilate the navigation of that river, are on the point of extending, in the same degree, their baneful influence to the Rhine. The merchants at length thought it preferable to transport their commodities by land."

We shall not extend our analysis of this work any farther. What we have quoted from it will be sufficient to give an idea of it. The reader will, no doubt, like to follow the traveller upon the former theatre of war, which no longer exists, to visit, in his company, Mentz, one of the three cradles of the typographic art, Andernach, remarkable for the volcanic vestiges which surround it; to examine the seven famous mountains celebrated in the annals of German chivalry; to admire the numerous shops of Burscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, and of so many other places, of which few escape the observation of the author.

Statistique du Department des Basses Pyrénées, &c. Statistical Account of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees. By General Serviez, Prefect.

This statistical description of the department of the Lower Pyrenees is of the greater importance, as it is well executed, and till now the information was only to be found in the collection of those printed by the order and under the inspection of the minister of the interior.

The author first presents the geography of this department, giving the etymology of its name, and the extent of country it comprizes. It is divided into four cantons, containing a population of 355,573 inhabitants. The author shews the number in each of the cantons, and then passes to the description of them, and likewise of the principal towns.

What he says respecting the bad state of the roads claims the attention of the government. The description of the rivers is interesting; and, upon the whole, this work cannot fail to add to the accuracy of geographical knowledge.

After treating of the territory, of the vegetable and mineral productions, M. Serviez, like a wise and enlightened statesman, presents his ideas on the means of bringing agriculture to perfection, and of augmenting the crops. "Nature," says he, "like a tender mother, every where supplies a sufficiency for the wants of her children; but it is likewise necessary to know how to encrease her fecundity." One of the first methods proposed by the author, is the clearing of the *Pont-long*, an immense plain about twelve leagues in length, and one or one and a half broad, covered with heath and fern, and belonging to the valley of Ossan, five leagues distant from it, and of which thirty-two communes enjoy the use. An example proves that this land is susceptible of very beneficial cultivation. We are afterwards informed of the plants and animals that may be reared in this department.

Into the article on commerce, which is very well written, the author, with great propriety, introduces mineral waters, on account of the strangers they draw thither, and the increased circulation of specie which they occasion. The manufactures of cotton and wool, the dyeing establishments, paper mills, and fur trade, likewise contribute to the same end, either by the exportation of commodities to Spain and Portugal, to the amount of about 250,000 francs, or of goods sent to Bordeaux or the circumjacent departments, the value of which is estimated at upwards of 480,000 francs.

The author presents a few ideas of improvement in the system of contributions, which, in their present state, are not exactly proportionate to the produce of the earth and manufactures.

All that General Serviez advances on the means of giving activity to commerce, and promoting industry, is the result of profound thought. A loan of 500,000 francs payable at a stated period, the opening of a canal, long ago projected, eleven myriametres in length, from the lake de Lourde to the Adour, near Dax, by means of which river a communication would be established with the sea; the construction of another canal, which commencing at Mount Marsan, would terminate at the Garonne, and communicate with the canal of Languedoc and the Mediterranean, are means that the author proves to be both advantageous and practicable.

What is said respecting the state of science in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, is not quite satisfactory, but it does not destroy all hope. There is already an academy at Pau, and a taste for literature may, from thence, be more generally diffused. "The Bearnais, who possess vivacity and natural abilities, that qualify them for any pursuit," says the author, "will certainly profit by the favours of Government."

"Two nations, differing in their origin and character, their manners and language, inhabit the department of the lower Pyrenees; they are known by the denomination of Bearnais and Basques. They are distinguished by characteristics so strongly marked, that they are mutual strangers, notwithstanding their vicinity and their former connexion. Nothing certain is known relative to the origin of the Bearnais. Probably their name is derived from that of the city of Benearnus, founded by the Romans, on the banks of the Gave. The dialect of the country is composed of the Celtic, the Latin, and the Spanish. It is agreeable, expressive, and copious; there are even pieces of Bearnese poetry of the pastoral kind, which rival in beauty and delicacy the eclogues of Virgil."

"The Basques are descendants of the ancient Vascons (Vascones) or Cantabrians, and by them from the Iberians, the original inhabitants (of the northern part) of Spain. This people was never subdued; its love of independence was invincible. The Basques are subdivided into three tribes: the *Souletins*, the *Bas-Navarois*, and the *Labourdins*; their language has no affinity to any other (known) language of ancient or modern Europe. The Basques are what they always were; like the Welsh, they have preserved their ancient customs and the purity of the native language of their ancestors.

Brave

Brave even to temerity, they in the last war exhibited striking proofs of their valor; they were the terror of the Spanish troops."

The distinctions between the three subdivisions of the Basques, are presented by the author in so striking a manner, as to produce considerable interest. In short, the details contained in this small work are so accurate and satisfactory, as to make it a model worthy of being imitated by other prefects.

Analytical Sketches of new German Publications.

Leben Johann Georg Buschs, &c. Life of John George Büsch, Professor of Mathematics at Hamburg.

BUSCH himself published in his volume of observations, in 4to. some particulars of his life; but he suppressed, through modesty, whatever would enable the reader to judge of his character and of his merit; there were, besides, many things which Busch himself could neither say nor publish. The anonymous author of this biography has undertaken to fill up this vacancy. He slightly touches upon the first years of Busch's education, of which the latter had treated at sufficient length in his observations.

The favorite studies of Busch were the mathematical sciences and history. He has given specimens of his profound knowledge of the former, in his *Civil Mathematics*, in six volumes, and two other works on *Hydraulic* and *Civil Architecture*; and of historical knowledge, he has left a monument equally splendid in his *History of the Events of Modern Times*. He possessed a prodigious memory, joined to an excellent judgment matured by experience. He cultivated, with the same success, the theory of commerce, and continued, with Ebeling, the commercial academy established at Hamburg. His activity and zeal in the service of his country contributed much to the institution for the poor of Hamburg, mentioned by many English writers as a model in its kind, and known in France by the translation inserted in the *Memoirs on Humane Establishments*, published by Messrs. François, de Neufchateau, and Duquesnoy.

In the latter years of his life he almost entirely lost his sight, but his activity was still unabated; he dictated several commercial works after this. The author of the present volume estimates works published by Busch, at 920 sheets in 8vo. and yet he did not begin his literary career till he was 37 years old. Although he never enjoyed a good state of health, he however lived to the age of 73 years, 44 of which were consecrated to the service of his country and the advancement of science. The city of Hamburg is about to erect a monument to his memory; and he justly deserved it for his knowledge, his activity, and his excellent moral character.

Bild der Zeiten, &c. Picture of the Times, or History of Europe, from Charlemagne to the present day. Vol. i. part 2. 208 p. 8vo. 1 rxd.

THE history of Europe, considered in different views, political, ecclesiastical, literary, and philosophical, forms the comprehensive subject of this work. That of the other parts of the world is introduced only in an auxiliary way, and as unavoidably connected with the former.

It will, when concluded, compose two volumes, each divided into three or four books. The first commences with an historical sketch of the fall of the Roman empire, its causes and consequences. This introduction is followed by the history of the period between Charlemagne and Otho I. The reign of that emperor is the subject of the second book, which comes down to the time of the Crusades. The third and last book contains the history of the Crusades, and a picture of the state of Italy and Germany, during

during that famous expedition, from the death of Henry V. to Rudolph of Hapsburg.

The second volume will be divided into four books, and will contain: 1, the history of the Crusades till the discovery of America; 2, the discovery of America to the peace of Westphalia; 3, from that peace to the death of the great Frederic; and 4, from that period to the French revolution.

This picture is distinguished from the multitude of historical works published within a short time, by a faithful narrative of events, by an agreeable and easy style, and by a solid and impartial judgment, a merit derived from a profound acquaintance with historical events. This first volume is embellished with seven well executed portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, Frederic II. Henry IV. Bonaparte, Lorenzo de Medici, Luther and Leibniz.

Handbuch der Allgemeinen Hüttenkunde, &c. Manual of General Metallurgy. By G. A. Lampadius. Vol. i. 443 p. and 16 plates, 2 rxd. 8 gr.

THE first part of this work is devoted to elementary and preparatory information necessary for understanding metallurgic processes and the principles on which they are grounded.

After a short introduction, the author explains the general principles of chemistry, relative to affinities, fire, and its use in metallurgy and the other chemical operations, as the mixture of solid with fluid bodies, the separation of the former from the latter, distillation and sublimation, evaporation, cementing, the influence of oxygen in metallurgic operations, &c.

The second section treats of ores, their qualities and constituent parts; the third, of the loss in ores, of metals, sulphur, vitriol, alum, and their productions; the fourth, of scoria and smelting. It is accompanied with several tables on the affinity of terreous with metallic substances, in various combinations, according to Gellert's and the author's experiments.

The fifth section explains the chemical affinities of ores and other substances, the produce of the mines, and describes the art of assaying the former.

The sixth, one of the most interesting parts of the work, treats of the combustible materials employed in metallurgic processes, as wood, charcoal, pit-coal, coaks, turf, and combustible lead ore (anthoacolithus) used with success in the mines of Saxony.

The seventh and longest, contains metallurgic operations, as distillation, efflorescence, fusion, amalgamation, cementing, &c.

In this work will be found a fund of new descriptions and observations, and valuable ideas for facilitating and perfecting the various operations. The plates are very well engraved, and consist of new subjects, which are not to be met with in any other works on metallurgy.

Nekrolog auf das jahr 1797, *&c.* Necrology for the year 1797, or Biographical Notices of various celebrated Natives of Germany; collected by Schlichtegroll, eighth year. Part ii. 357 p. 8vo. 1rxd.

IT has long been wished that the author of this interesting collection would bring out the continuation with greater regularity, so as not to remain three or four years behind. Probably his occupations prevented him from gratifying this wish, since the second part of the volume for 1797 has but just appeared.

This part contains the biography of the seven following persons: C. G. de Rex, major of cavalry in the Saxon service; Francis Count Hartig, formerly ambassador from the emperor to the court of Dresden; J. C. F. Schulz, counsellor and professor at Mittau; Benedict Stattler, counsellor of the censorship at Münich; Francis Noe, professor and censor at Prague; Dr. Less; F. G. Gotter, privy counsellor at Gotha.

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The particulars relating to M. de Rex are almost entirely confined to his private life. Count de Hartig was a lover of literature and the arts, and distinguished himself in his diplomatic career by his embassy to the court of Dresden, during the critical years from 1778 to 1794. He is likewise known in France by his *Miscellany of Verse and Prose, printed in* 1788, and several pieces of poetry inserted in the almanacks of the muses. Frederic Schulz was one of the most agreeable writers in Germany: his *Imitations of Hamilton's Tales*, and his *Maurice and Leopoldina*, met with the most favorable reception, and went through several impressions. At the commencement of the revolution he went to Paris, and upon his return he published a work entitled *Paris and the Parisians*, which had the greatest success. After travelling in Italy, he was appointed professor at the University of Mittau, and died soon after, aged 36 years.

Benedict Stattler, was remarkable for his activity and zeal for the advancement of literature; in Bavaria the number of works published by him amounts to thirty-seven.

Noe, censor at Prague, was obliged, by his office, to read, or at least to go through, with attention, about eight thousand sheets. He was intimately connected with Mozart, and deserves a distinguished place amongst the literati of Bohemia.

Gotter, whose plaintive elegies and airs are still in every mouth, began his poetical career with a beautiful imitation of Gray's Elegy in a Church Yard, and an *Epistle to the Esprits forts*. He accommodated to the German style many of the best French plays, and several operas, the repetition of which never fails to produce pleasure.

Dr. Less, is known for his masterly defence of the truth of Christianity. He was professor of Theology at Gottingen, and finally, chaplain of the Court of Hanover.

In a supplement are contained some notices on Dr. Hopfner, whose excellent Commentary on the Institutes of Heineccius, has gone through six editions; on Frotscher, a clergyman, esteemed for his knowledge of rural economy and medicine; and on Herchenholm, professor of history, and agent of the Aulic Council of the empire, at Vienna, where he died in 1795.

Historische & Literarische Aufsatze, &c. Historical and Literary Memoirs. By D. W. Hegewisch. 294 p. 8vo. 20 gr.

THE name of the author, long known as one of the most enlightened men in Germany, is, doubtless, sufficient to recommend this interesting collection, consisting of eleven memoirs, most of them relative to history, and two or three to literature.

The first of these memoirs contains collections in a voyage to Stockholm, or observations which the author made during a long and tedious voyage in 1794, from Stockholm to Lubec. We here find a description of the castles of Stockholm and Drotningholm; notices on the literati of Sweden, on the state of the poor in that kingdom, and the description of the rocks on the Swedish coast, known by the name of *Schoeren*.

The second memoir treats of the literary character of Tacitus; this memoir, which will not admit of an extract, tends to shew that the obscurity with which that writer is unjustly reproached, arises from his acute sensibility. The third memoir is entitled, the *Armenians* or *Syrians*. The author endeavours to prove that the Syrians, whose history is now so much neglected, once formed an independent civilized nation, whose territory was equal in extent to that of modern France. In the fourth, entitled, *on the Alexias of Anna Comnena*, the author exposes the partiality of that empress, and thence deduces rules of circumspection for historical criticism. In the fifth he examines *which of the European nations first began to practice the mercantile system*. According to him, Colbert was the inventor

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of that system. The sixth memoir presents some observations *on the writings of the emperor Julian and on his character*. The love of fame was, according to our author, the real cause of the virtues and inconsistency of that emperor. The seventh contains a *parallel between the Hindoos and Chinese, considered in their physical and moral characters*. The results of this parallel, founded on the accounts of Dow, Macartney, and others, are, that the Chinese possess energy; and the natives of Hindostan exhibit all the marks of debility; considered under a physical and moral point of view. The eighth memoir relates to the historian Adam de Poremer, author of the memoirs of Adelbert or Albrecht, archbishop of Bremen. The ninth contains some interesting observations on the life and character of Bishop Otto of Freysingen, who frequently repeated that the history of mankind exhibited nothing but a long and tedious tragedy. The tenth relates to the history of Great Britain, by Macpherson. This history comprises only the period between the years 1660 and 1714. The author prefers it to Hume's, because Macpherson consulted the papers relative to the Stuart family, preserved in the Scotch college at Paris. The last piece is a kind of panegyric on Count Andrew Peter de Bernstorff, the Danish minister.

Statistische Aufsatze uber das Herzogthum Bayern &c. Statistical Memoirs on the Duchy of Bavaria, from authentic documents, by Joseph Hazzi. Vol. i. 426 p. 8vo. accompanied with a map of Bavaria, six coloured Plates and eleven Tables. 6 fl. 30 kr.

THE protection granted by the present government of Bavaria to arts and sciences, has already brought forward men of distinguished talents, whose efforts, seconded by a well judged liberty, have reflected a lustre on the many important branches of the administration of this country, formerly so little known, but now constituting one of the principal states of Germany, and one of the most abundant in resources of every kind.

The author purposes to present a complete statistical account of Bavaria, in four volumes; we believe the extent of the plan he has embraced will oblige him to augment the number; but it will probably be one of the most complete views yet extant of any of the German circles.

In the introduction we find a general sketch of the extent of Bavaria, estimated at 514 geographical miles, with a description of the peculiarities of this country. The first article is followed by a series of meteorological observations, the results of which are, that the mean height of the barometer in Bavaria is 26″ 2‴ that the city of Munich stands higher above the level of the sea than Berlin, Prague, Geneva, and many other towns; that consequently the winter is more severe there than in other places situated in the same latitude, and that the East wind may be considered predominant in Bavaria.

The topographical description is divided according to the four great bailiwicks composing the duchy of Bavaria; and this first volume contains but a small portion of that of Munich, or the country bordering on Tyrol. This country, indeed, presents nothing very interesting as far as regards its culture and population; but it is of great importance, considering the improvements that may be made, and the simple manners of the inhabitants of the mountains.

The eleven tables accompanying this work form the most interesting part of it. They contain a statistical account of all the judiciary divisions composing the four great baliwicks, next that of the towns, and a general sketch of the state of the whole country. We find throughout, exact enumerations of the three states of the nobility, of the citizens and peasantry, of the youths, of the marriages in each of these districts, and even the number of domestic animals. Upon an attentive consideration of these tables, we are astonished to find in a country so highly favoured by nature, so few considerable

considerable towns, so few manufactures, and agriculture so much neglected.

One of these tables exhibits the state of the military as established during the late reign; in time of peace it ought to exceed 32,000 men, and in time of war should be augmented to 38,000; but the author acknowledges that very few regiments were complete, and that it was found necessary to reduce the number of effective men one-third, or even one-half.

The present government is incessantly exerting itself for the amelioration of every branch of the administration. The map gives a general view of all the baliwicks, cities, towns, &c. and the six coloured plates represent the inhabitants of the southern mountains in their respective costume.

Lichtenberg's vermischte Schriften, &c. Miscellaneous Works of C. L. Lichtenberg, collected since his death, and published by L. Ch. Lichtenberg and Fr. Kries. Vol. 3, 614 p. 8vo. 1 rxd. 16 gr.

THIS volume contains pieces already known and before dispersed in various periodical works: they consist of the following: 1, on the advantages to be derived from the study of the mathematics; 2, patriotic contribution to the mythology of the Germans; 3, Timorus, or apology for two Israelites; 4, epistles to Tobias Gebhard, bookseller at Bamberg on account of a libel published by him against J. C. Dieterich, bookseller at Gottingen; 5, a hand-bill in the name of Philadelphia, a celebrated magician; 6, letters written from England; 7, fragments of a journal of a tour in England; 8, on the science of physiognomy, in opposition to Lavater, &c. 9, fragment on tails. In all these pieces we meet with the same wit, humour, and originality, that distinguish the other productions of Lichtenberg. The letters written from England present interesting and novel observations and particulars respecting Garrick, hitherto unknown.

Beyträge zur Beschreibung von Sante Croix, &c. Memoirs descriptive of St. Croix, accompanied with a sketch of the adjacent islands, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, &c. by Hans Vest: translated from the Danish by P. L. Oxholm, 274 p. 8vo. with two maps of St. Croix and St John.

THE original of this work appeared in 1794. It is divided into three sections, the first of which treats of the climate, the white inhabitants, and the field negroes; the second, of their manner of living and of public œconomy; and the third, of the history and present state of St. Croix, of the soil and productions. This last section concludes with a sketch of the neighbouring islands, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, &c. We shall extract a few observations, to give the reader an idea of the author's manner of handling his subject.

"The consequences to an European of a long residence in the island of St. Croix are, an enfeebled constitution, and a mind depressed and without energy; the appetite and the memory fail, and frequently this languor is accompanied with fevers and nervous disorders.—After an abundant rain, the author has observed sugar-canes shoot up two feet in eighteen days.—The principal class of inhabitants possesses a cultivated understanding, and polished manners; their slaves are seldom ill used as in other colonies. Hence it follows, that these negroes are distinguished by their good conduct, their great modesty, and attachment to their masters. They are of a lively turn, have a sound understanding, and a capacity for every mechanical profession. They rival the Europeans in the trades of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, &c. and the females apply themselves with success to needlework. These negroes have likewise a singular talent for music, and it is sufficient for them to hear an European song to learn it by heart.

In 1783, a very fertile year, the crop of sugar of St. Croix amounted to 24,000 hogsheads. In 1791 the same island contained 1,946 white inhabitants;

bitants; 926 free negroes and mulattoes, and 25,540 slaves. The town of Christianstadt comprehended 664 houses and 5000 inhabitants; it is situated in 17° 49′ 26″ N. Lat. and 64° 49′ 26″ Longitude west from Greenwich. The length of the island is about thirty miles, and its greatest breadth between four and five. The level part of the island is the most fertile, but it is unhealthy, and the heat there is excessive; a piece of iron or a stone exposed to the sun becomes heated to such a degree that it burns the hand if touched. Amongst the plants there are some that blow in spring, others in spring and autumn, others that blossom and bear fruit all the year round. A copious catalogue of them is inserted at the end of the work. The whites of St. Croix are mostly English.

The inhabitants of the island of St. Thomas are a mixture of all nations, their number in 1789 amounted to 492 whites; 160 free negroes, and 4,614 slaves. In the same year were reckoned in the island of St. John, 2383 inhabitants, amongst whom were 167 whites, 16 free negroes, and 2,200 slaves. The population of Tortola is estimated at 1,300 whites, and 4,300 or 4,500 negroes.

It is to be wished that we had as authentic and instructive accounts of the other West India islands, collected by eye-witnesses. The work is embellished with three large maps, two of which belong to the description of St. Croix and the other to that of St. John: they are all extremely accurate.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

French National Institution.

THE first subject which occupied the attention of this society, at the late meeting, was the application of the interest of 10,000 francs, which is to be given in the form of a gold medal to the person who shall have made the most interesting discovery in astronomy, or shall have composed the most valuable memoir on that science.

Two other prize subjects have been proposed by the class of moral and political sciences.

"How far are public morals influenced by the inhuman treatment of the brute creation, and is it expedient to frame laws to prevent this abuse?"

The prize is a gold medal of the value of about 1700 francs.

The prize question in politics, which is to be rewarded by a similar compliment, is as follows:

"How far has the gradual abolition of slavery in Europe influenced the progress of knowledge, and the opulence of political states?"

M. Lalande read a new paper on the subject of the planet Pallas, discovered by M. Olbers, of Bremen. This was succeeded by a report of M. Biot, deputed by the commission appointed to fulfil the designs of the chief consul, in assigning a public reward for any important discovery in electricity or Galvanism.

Mr. Lévesque read an historical essay on the life and writings of M. Legrand d'Aussi.

In 1799, the class of literature and belles lettres had proposed, as the prize subject on architecture, the following:

"To examine what is the history of the progress of that part of architecture which relates to the construction of edifices from the infant efforts of man to protect himself from the atmospheric inclemencies to the present time."

The prize has been assigned to M. Rondelet, architect of the French pantheon, and an extract of the essay was read at the present sitting by M. Mongez.

The subsequent enquiry had been assigned for a prize in metaphysics.

"To determine the effect of habit on the faculty of thought, or to shew the influence that is made on the intellectual faculties by the frequent repetition of the same operations."

The prize was given to M. Maine Biram, whose composition was distinguished by the following motto; "Que sont toutes les opérations de "l'ame, si non des mouvemens et des répétitions de mouvemens?"

M. Sicard detailed the reasons which have induced the Institute again to propose for the subject of the oratorical prize, the eulogium of Boileau. M. Lacépede attracted particular attention by some historical strictures on the life and works of his friend Dolomieux. The sensation was so strong that he was repeatedly interrupted during the reading.

It was the intention to have read a paper on the origin of the art of printing, but so much time having elapsed in the preceding discussions, the sitting was concluded by a description of the siege of Marseilles, and of a naval engagement.

Athenæum of Toulouse.

The class of sciences has proposed the following question for a prize essay:

"What is the best method of ascertaining on land the variation of the compass, so as to determine with precision what will be the diurnal variation of the needle?"

The class of arts has assigned the following:

A triumphal arch of the length of thirty metres erected to the glory of the French armies, and of the first consul. This monument is intended for the middle of a circus of 120 metres diameter, to be formed at the entrance of the town of Toulouse, on the side towards Paris.

The following compositions are proposed to any person disposed to become a competitor in any part of the world, excepting the resident members of the Athenæum.

In literature. A poem to be composed on any subject of not less than one hundred and not more than two hundred verses.

In agriculture. "What are the expedients that can be resorted to most conducive to the promotion of the commerce of Toulouse. On this subject the Athenæum, particularly requests the candidates to comprize in their speculations the southern canal, the river Garonne, the Pyrenean mountains, with the mines they contain, and the several establishments that may be formed at Toulouse, the labours of which may be arranged and regulated according to the peculiarities of its situation. The members hope also, that the consideration of the connection with Spain and the Levant will not be neglected.

Pharmaceutic Society.

The first public sitting of the society of practical pharmacy of Montpelier was lately held in that town.

The subject of the first prize is,

"To determine in what kinds and under what circumstances of chronical diseases inflamation is either useful or dangerous, and how in the one case it is to be increased, and in the other diminished."

"The subject of the second prize is, To establish by actual experiment what is the most secure method of employing friction on the body with those substances whose internal application is considered dangerous. In what consists the similarity and dissimilarity of the effects produced by the same remedy applied internally and externally, and what should be the quantity taken or employed in the one case or the other. It is required to point out the circumstances and the diseases where the one or the other should be employed; and finally, what are the different affections of the

system, and what the several parts which should be selected to apply the remedy with the most salutary effects.

ATHENÆUM OF FOREIGNERS AT PARIS.

The subjects of the lectures on the occasion of the meeting of this society were as follow:

1. Epistle on Criticism; 2. The Tombs, a poem; 3. The Dog; 4. A Fable; 5. The imitation of some odes of Horace on subjects of gallantry, preceded by a memoir on the two kinds of lyric poetry, adopted by the Roman satirist; 6. The first song of Achilles at Scyros; 7. One Visit more, a new poem.

The Philotechnic society has also held a meeting, during which seven papers were read on different subjects, none of which attracted any great degree of curiosity.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

POPULAR ERROR.] THE Library of St. Mark at Venice is in possession of a marine chart of Bianchi, drawn up before the discovery of Columbus; and in which are introduced the islands of the Antilles. This chart proves that the Europeans were acquainted with America at an earlier date than is generally supposed: the public will be able to judge for themselves, as the learned Morelli is preparing to submit it to general attention.

SHANSCRIT GRAMMAR.] There is at Rome a complete grammar of the Shanscrit language, by Father Paolino. Poverty which has often shut up from the public eye much that might gratify the curious, and instruct the ignorant, has prevented this valuable channel of oriental information from being opened, notwithstanding the press of the society *De Propaganda Fide* is in posession of types suited to that character.

GOTTINGEN.] Perhaps the attention of the Germans has been less applied to agriculture than might reasonably be expected, from the fund of theoretic knowledge they possess on soils, manures, mechanical instruments, botany, horticulture, and zoology. We have, therefore, seen with pleasure, that the Society of Arts and Sciences and Belles Lettres at Gottingen, have proposed two prize-questions on the subject of practical agriculture.

FLOATING MILL.] Considering the impediments that have been sometimes given to the preparation of the most important article of human food, we have seen with pleasure, in No. III. of the second series of the Repertory of Arts, &c. the specification of Mr. Hawkin's patent for a floating mill for grinding all sorts of grain. This expedient for the public supply, may be employed in almost all the great cities of Europe, because, with a very few exceptions, they are watered with extensive rivers, and in case of public tumult, floating mills may, with the greatest facility, be guarded from popular violence.

ASTRONOMY.] The planet discovered 28th March, by Mr. Olbers at Bremen, has been submitted to calculation by Mr. Burckhardt. This gentleman was obliged to ascertain the agitation that the planet experiences by the attraction of Jupiter, which had a powerful effect; and the calculation is very complicated, from the inclination and the eccentricity of the orbit of this planet. The result is thus: Ascending node, 72° 28′ 57″. Perihelion, 122° 3′ 2″. Mean longitude, 31st March, 162, 51 14, 2. Inclination, 34, 50, 40. Mean distance from the sun, 2,791. Eccentricity 0,2463. Diurnal movements sideral, 12′ 40″ 84. Sideral revolution, 1703 days and 7-10ths.

PARIS.

PARIS.] The central museum of the arts will very shortly be enriched with the beautiful antique figure, known by the name of the *Pallas of Velletri*. This statue was discovered but a few years ago, and has acquired great celebrity. On account of the excellence of the workmanship, it ranks next to the Apollo Belvedere.

The restoration of this statue to France was brought about with considerable difficulty; but at length, the Neapolitan government, which had removed it from Rome to Naples, as French property, acknowledged, that by the terms of the treaty of peace, it ought to be restored to France.

The French government, to testify in its turn, its satisfaction to the court of Naples, has delivered to its ambassador at Paris, a great number of engravings, forming part of the collection of the plates of the antiquities of Herculaneum, published by the Neapolitan government. They were sold to the French by Neapolitan refugees; in France they could only be an object of curiosity, whilst at Naples they may be very usefully employed, as the large work above-mentioned is continued.

The cabinet of antiques, of the national library, has been enriched with two very valuable Egyptian monuments; a beautiful trunk of a statue of that kind of stone, called by the antiquaries *basalt*, and a considerable fragment of papyrus, with several columns of Egyptian manuscript; underneath which are painted figures. This monument, remarkable for the good preservation of the colour of the figures, has been engraved by Denon, and forms part of his important work on Egypt.

DUSSELDORF.] The repairs of the electoral gallery are finished; the chef d'œuvres, which for so many years have drawn thither the curious from all parts of Europe, have begun to be replaced.

VETERINARY SCHOOL OF TURIN.] The veterinary school of Turin has been solemnly opened; 21 pupils selected from each of the cantons, composing the 27th military division, are to be maintained at the expence of government—they are to wear an uniform. These pupils have already undergone a public examination in their department. The domain of Valentin, dedicated to this establishment, affords every possible convenience for a numerous seminary. Every measure has been taken by the committee of public instruction, to secure to such scholars as wish to be admitted, board and lodging at a very moderate price.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.] We understand that another translation of *M. de Non's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt*, is just ready for publication, in 2 volumes, octavo. To this edition is prefixed, an historical account of the invasion of Egypt, from the departure of the French fleet from Toulon to the surrender of Alexandria to the army commanded by General Lord Hutchinson.

A work is now in the press, to be entitled, *Mooriana*; to be selected from the works of Dr. Moore, whose abilities as an author are too well known to need any eulogium.

The elegant edition of Lord Bacon's Works, now in the course of publication, must be a valuable acquisition to the philosopher and man of letters. It is, we are informed, intended to be comprised in about 8 vols. small 8vo. The celebrated *Essays* form 1 vol. *Philosophical writings* another, and the *great work*, which has been the astonishment of ages, entitled, The *Novum Organum*, is in 2 vols.; these are already published, and are to be speedily succeeded by the *Sylva Sylvarum*, &c.

We may further announce, the Detector of Quackery; or, Analyser of Medical, Philosophical, Political, Dramatic, and Literary Imposture, in 1 vol. 12mo. The second edition enlarged, by John Corry, author of a Satirical View of London.

The same author has in the press, a new and improved edition of his Satirical View of London, which, we understand, will comprehend a sketch

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of the manners, amusements, &c. of the inhabitants of this capital in 1802. From the success of the first edition of this work, and the favourable reception which the author's other productions have met with from the public, we have reason to believe, this publication will receive similar patronage.

Messrs. Cadell and Davies have issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, the Geography of Strabo, in 17 books; translated from the Greek text, illustrated by maps, coins, inscriptions, &c. Accompanied with the notes of the older and of the later editors; those of Thomas Falconer, Esq. of Chester, the Oxford editor entire, of Siebenkees and Yzuschke of Germany; and those of the translator, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, A. M. late fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The following are the conditions of subscription:

The work will be printed in a handsome manner, with foot-notes, and will be contained in 3 vol. 4to if possible. The price will depend upon the rate of paper when the work shall be put to press; but it is hoped, that four guineas will be the largest estimate. Two guineas to be paid at the time of subscribing, for which a receipt will be given, and the remainder when half the work is delivered to the subscribers. It will not be sent to press till 300 copies are engaged, and only 500 will be printed.

An edition is preparing at Stockholm of *the works of Gustavus III. of Sweden*. It is not expected to be ready for publication before winter; for to render it complete, delay is necessary, that the different persons with whom he corresponded may communicate their letters: but some of these persons are in France, and others in Italy. His correspondence with the Cardinal de Bernis is particularly desired; and his heirs in Russia have been written to, in whose possession it is supposed to be.

There will be great variety in this collection: *theatrical works; academic discourses, orations at the opening and closing of the diets, political, literary, and friendly correspondence, and essays of various kinds*; for he wrote with facility, and on all subjects. Madame d'Egmont was his principal correspondent at Paris—her letters have been requested. But the most interesting are those he wrote to Count Ulric-Scheffer, who was ambassador in France, and afterwards one of his ministers and intimate friends. They treat of various subjects, and breathe a confidence in, and even a deference for that minister, who, in this respect, reminds us of the relation in which Sully stood with Henry IV. of France.

His academic discourses have not the usual dryness of those compositions; they are few and short, if we except his eulogium of Forstenson, by which he secretly contended for, and obtained, without being discovered, the prize proposed by the Swedish Academy, which he had recently founded.

His theatrical pieces have not, perhaps, the regularity and correctness which would be exacted of an ordinary author; but they shew his genius, and the variety of his talents. The words of the famous opera of Gustavus Vasa cannot be said to be his. The fine verses of that poem were composed by Kellgren, whom Gustavus much loved, and who died only a few years ago; but the king had given him the plan, sketched the scenes, and furnished the principal ideas, some of which are truly sublime.

He, however, composed five or six theatrical pieces, without assistance, almost all of which were played, and would be played still, but for the retreat of a principal actor, whom he himself had formed. These works are, *Siri-Brahe*, an affecting drama, taken from an historical subject of the days of Gustavus; *Helmfelt*, another historical subject of the reign of Charles XI.; *Natalia Nariskin*, a Russian subject; a little piece, of considerable humour, entitled literally *the one for the other*; and two more of inferior note.

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He is known to have sometimes written on politics, and to be the author of a pamphlet against Catharine II. entitled, *On the danger of the political balance*, *Stockholm*, 1790. He had it revised by a French author, supposed to be Volney.

His Letters, which embrace a great variety of objects, treated also very frequently on politics. Here particularly he deserves to be read, because he follows, without reserve, the course of his ideas, which are often ingenious and brilliant. But the most interesting part of his real political labours is not to appear before 1842. It is locked up in two coffers, deposited at the library of Upsal. He expressed a wish that they should not be opened till 50 years after his death; and his wish will be respected.

One of his confidential friends, who has read almost the whole of what these coffers contain, assures that the manuscripts deposited in them are in every respect interesting. They consist of philosophical, political, and moral reflections; poignant anecdotes; portraits of a great number of persons in Sweden, and in different parts where he has travelled; but Gustavus had the wisdom to prohibit their publication, till the probable epoch at which none of the persons interested would be living. Among these numerous materials, there is but one essay which he has refused to communicate even to his greatest intimates. He only told them that it contained very important observations on his kingdom, but of which the premature publication might be very dangerous.

Count Oxenstierna, formerly grand marshal, member of the Swedish academy, is to superintend the collection and publication of the projected work.

Gustavus IV. takes great interest in this publication, and will defray expence. The edition will be elegant, and accompanied by a portrait of Gustavus III. and perhaps of some remarkable persons of his reign. The work will consist of about four volumes in 8vo. of from three to four hundred pages each.

VETERINARY ART.

ANIMALS are composed of solids and fluids. The solids either respect the bones or the ligaments which connect them; the muscles which give exterior form; the nerves; the vessels which secrete the fluids, and the viscera or entrails principally concerned in nutrition.

A subject purely anatomical, it is impossible wholly to separate from the terms in which that science is conversant: we shall therefore give a list of the bones of the horse, under the names by which they are professionably known. They are two hundred and forty-six in number; those that belong to the head are eighty-two; to the carcase eighty-eight; those of the fore-limbs thirty-eight, and an equal number are discovered in the posterior extremities.

BONES OF THE HEAD.

Bones of the skull,

Frontal	2
Parietal	2
Temporal	4
Sphenoid	1
Ethmoid	1
Occipital	1

Bones of the face,

Nasal	2
Angular	2
Malar	2
Superior maxillary	2
Inferior maxillary	2
Superior palatines	2
Inferior palatines	2
Pteregoid	2
Anterior turbinated	2
Posterior turbinated	2
Vomer	1

Posterior

Posterior maxillary	8
Teeth,	
Incisive	12
Tushes	4
Grinders	24
Bones of the Tongue,	
Hyoides	1
Bones of the internal Ear,	
Malleus	2
Incus	2
Stapes	2
Orbicular	2

BONES OF THE TRUNK.

Bones of the Spine,	
Cervical vertebræ	7
Dorsal	18
Lumbar	6
Sacrum	5
Coccygis	13
Bones of the Thorax,	
Sternum	1
Ribs	36
The Pelvis,	
Ossa innominata	2

BONES OF THE ANTERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Shoulder,	
Scapula	2
Arm,	
Humerus	2
Fore-arm,	
Ulna	2
Radius	2
Carpus or Knee,	
Scaphoid	2
Lunare	2
Unciform	2
Pisiform	2
Trapezoid	2
Magnum	2
Cuneiform	2
Metacarpus,	
Canon	2
Small metacarpals	4
Phalanges,	
Pasterns	2
Sessamoids	2
Small pasterns	2
Coffin	2
Navicularis	2

BONES OF THE POSTERIOR EXTREMITIES.

The Thigh,	
Femur	2
The Leg,	
Patella	2
Tibia	2
Fibula	2
The Tarsus or Hock,	
Calcis	2
Astragalus	2
Cuboides	2
Cuneiform	6
Metatarsus,	
Canon	2
Small Metatarsus	4
Phalanges,	
Pasterns	2
Sessamoids	4
Small pasterns	2
Coffin	2
Navicularis	2
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If we were to proceed in the usual order, we should now give a description of each of the bones in this system, but the shapes and proportions require so prolix a detail, and indeed words themselves are so inadequate to describe the beautiful variations in the economy of Nature, especially in the parts of this wonderful animal, that we shall not detain our readers with this endeavour, but refer the curious student to the anatomy of the animal itself; or those who wish to acquire this knowledge with a lesser sacrifice of time or indulgence, to those numerous engravings and designs which will explain with sufficient accuracy, for ordinary purposes the intricacies of osteology.

The teeth, as distinguishing the age, require a separate attention:

Quadrupeds in general have two sets of teeth: the first are temporary, the last permanent. They suffer none of the inconvenience which arises from the process of teething in the human species, and the rudiments of both these sets are formed nearly at the same time so that when the weaker, by time or accident, are extracted, the stronger rise rapidly to supply the vacuity. This wise provision of Nature has been abused by the artifices of jockies; for, in order to make the animal appear to have arrived at the

years

years of vigour and maturity, they draw the colt's teeth, and the second set quickly appears to make up the deficiency where the violence has been committed. In such cases, judgment must be employed to ascertain the general appearance of the other teeth, by which the crafty design will be easily disappointed. We think we cannot more advantageously close this article, than by shewing the ordinary course of nature in respect to these bones; with this assistance, we hope the inexperienced reader will so clearly discern her operations, as, on the inspection of the animal, to be able accurately to determine his age, and of course the stock of power he may fairly expect to be applicable to the purposes of utility and amusement.

The progress of the teeth in the horse, by which the age may be correctly known.

A colt is usually foaled with six grinders in each jaw.

In ten or twelve days he puts out two nippers in front above and below.

In a fortnight after, the two middle ones appear; and in two or three months afterwards, the corner-nippers are put out.

From this time, till he be a year old, no great changes take place, excepting that the cavity in the nippers begins to be slightly filled up, and appears worn, and the neck of each tooth is more distinct. He has also now four grinders on each side above and below, three of the milk set, and one permanent.

At a year and a half, the cavity in the nippers is nearly filled up, and he has now three milk, and two permanent grinders above and below.

At the age of two years the small remains of mark in the nippers are effaced, and they appear like the same teeth in an eight years old horse; at this time likewise, the first milk-grinder above and below falls.

About two years and a half, and always before he is three, the two front nippers fall out, and as the permanent ones are some time coming to perfection, a colt experiences difficulty in grazing: it might be proper, therefore, now to give him some cut food.

Between the third and fourth year, the two next nippers appear above and below, and the second milk-grinder disappears, at the same time leaving him his molar teeth on each side above and below one colt and five of the permanent set.

At four and a half years, the two corner nippers fall out to give place to the last set The last milk-grinder also does the same, and soon after the tushes appear. From this time he is no longer called a colt but a horse, and and if a female, she drops the name of filly, and assumes that of mare. It is about this time a horse is supposed to be becoming useful, arriving at his strength, and being capable of enduring fatigue.

At five and a half, in a natural state, the internal wall of the corner nippers is on a level with the rest, and the tushes fully appear, which now present a pointed body, with the outward surface round and smooth, but the inner part concave.

At six years old in general the black mark or hollow in the two front lower nippers, which before was wearing, now becomes quite effaced.

At the age of seven, the same mark or cavity in the two next or intermediate teeth of the posterior jaw, is also completely worn out, and the tushes are somewhat blunted.

At eight the cavity in the lower teeth is lost. At this time a horse is said to be aged, and to have lost his mark. But these cavities in the upper nippers, are found to disappear more slowly, and at eight when the whole of the others have become effaced, only the two front upper ones are filled.

By a little regard merely to the four last explanations which refer to the period when the tushes are forsaking their ruby cloathing, we trust any gentle-

man will be competent to escape the mercenary subtleties of the designing, by ascertaining the period of vigour and utility, from immaturity and weakness on the one side, and from age and infirmity on the other.

(To be continued.)

LAW.

BILL OF EXCHANGE IN A USURIOUS TRANSACTION.

Parr *against* Eliason and others.

THIS opinion was given on a motion for a new trial which was rejected by the Court. A brief statement of the facts will enable our readers to understand the ground of the arguments of the learned Judge.

The plaintiff, residing at Liverpool, in 1799, became possessed of the bill in question, which was drawn by a correspondent in the West Indies upon a house in London in favour of the plaintiff or his order, and accepted payable on the 27th of July 1800. The plaintiff having occasion to raise money applied to the house of Persent and Bodeker on the 18th of June 1799 to discount the bill, which they agreed to do and took the full discount; stipulating, however, that the plaintiff should in part payment of the money take their acceptance of a bill to be drawn by him on them at three months date, which was done accordingly; and, at the same time, the plaintiff indorsed the original bill in question to them. Persent and Bodeker became bankrupts in September 1799, having first negotiated the bill; and the same was afterwards paid to the defendants, as assignees under their commission, in satisfaction of a debt due to the bankrupts' estate. It also appeared that after the bankruptcy the plaintiff was obliged to take up and pay the bill drawn by him upon the bankrupts and accepted by them. At the trial before Lord Kenyon at Guildhall, it was contended, on the part of the plaintiff, that the indorsement of the bill by him to the bankrupts for an usurious consideration avoided the security by the stat. 12 Ann. st. 2 c. 16, whereby all bonds and assurances for "payment of any money to be lent upon usury, &c. shall be void."

Lord KENYON Chief Justice. The commerce of this country subsists upon paper credit; but if this action could be maintained, no man would be safe in taking even a bank of England post bill payable to order; for however just and legal it might be in its inception, if the payee passed it to another for an usurious consideration, it is now contended, that it would be void in the hands of any subsequent innocent holder, and might be recovered from him. Where the bill itself, in its original formation, is given for an usurious consideration the words of the statute of Anne are peremptory, that the assurance shall be void; and the construction which has been put upon the statue has gone far enough in saying that it shall be voided, even in the hands of an innocent indorsee without notice. But no case has gone the length now contended for, nor do the words of the statute require it. Here the bill was fair and legal in its connection, and therefore no advantage can be taken of what happened afterwards against, *bonâ fide* holders. The defendants stand clothed with the rights of the party from whom they received the bill in payment, and must therefore be taken to be holders for a valuable consideration without notice. I referred at the trial to a case in Siderfin, which is a very leading authority, wherein it is said, that though a conveyance may in its creation be fraudulent and voidable as against a purchaser, yet it may become valid by matter *ex post facto:* and that a person to whom a conveyance was made which was voluntary in its creation, and therefore voidable, might be protected by the title of a subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, who had acquired an interest in it.—Rule discharged.

RETROSPECT

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

ASIA.

TO suppress the insurrection to the south of the Carnatic, an expedition has been undertaken by the troops of Britain. The detachment, on arriving at the scene of action, was found insufficient, and a reinforcement was obtained. The insurgents had entrenched themselves in a fort: a breach was soon made, and two thousand of them were instantly put to the sword. The spirit of sedition has likewise been raised on the coast of Malabar, which similar dreadful expedients have been employed to appease. The territorial possessions of our great commercial establishment in the east seem likely to involve the country in continual wars. It, perhaps, will hereafter be discovered, that productive trade would be more successfully cultivated without these incumbrances, and that the policy of the Marquis Cornwallis to prevent the extirpation of the native governments is more favorable to the interests of this nation than the modern system.

If, indeed, it be right to render the institutions of mankind subservient alone to our own private emolument, without any regard to the repose of the individuals which those institutions were designed to protect, there is one part of the received policy, which seems conformable to the maxims of crafty œconomists. This respects the balance maintained between the Mahometan and Gentoo princes. Consistently with this scheme, Azim ul Dowlah has been elevated to the musnud of the Carnatic, and, through the influence of the English Government, has not only been congratulated on his accession to that dignity by the inferior courts of India, but by the powerful states of the Mahrattas.

The government of northern Indostan has undergone a late revolution, the issue of which was decided in a single battle between the nephew of Zemaun Shaw and his relative Mahmoud Shaw. The former was defeated and taken prisoner afer a long pursuit, in which he outstripped his followers, excepting twenty attendants. Garrisons are placed, in consequence, in the principal towns, and the tributary states of Cashmir, and at the sources of the Indus, have sent Vakeels with presents in token of submission to the conqueror.

AFRICA.

The Dey of Algiers, whose government extends in a line of six hundred miles at the foot of Mount Atlas, has long supplied his coffers by an established system of exaction. The imperial treasurers who accompany the hostile bands have lately introduced some refinements in the art of oppression, which have rendered their missions much more productive. On the tributary deys of Titerie and of Tunis, no less than one million of dollars has been levied; and the extortions from Spain, by a variety of fertile expedients, have risen to nearly double that sum. It is an enigma in politics which will require all the ingenuity of modern logicians to explain, that, while the powerful governments of Europe are interfering with the establishments of the Atlantic and the Eastern Ocean; these barbarian states, these feeble Shariffs, within sight of our fortresses, should be suffered to perpetrate every species of violence with impunity. Can the gold of Peru and the gems of India temptt he avarice of Europe to aggression and plunder in the most mild and peaceable regions of the world; and shall the fair and luxuriant plains of Mauritania, infested by merciless barbarians, in vain seek protection from her ancient allies on the opposite shores?

The vale of the Nile still continues to exhibit a scene of slaughter. Ibrahim Bey, Osman Bey, and Tambourghi, have defeated the troops of the Pacha of Cairo, and have entered in triumph the territory occupied by the Ottoman.

AMERICA.

A turbulent disposition has manifested itself among the slaves in Hertford county, and even in the vicinity of New Windsor. The negroes are embodied on the Chawan river, and a serious contest is apprehended. The policy of the president is shown by every exertion to promote peace with the Indians of the Blue Montains, and a treaty has been made with the Chickasaw Indians. After the congress at Washington, means were employed to persuade the native Americans, through the medium of their chiefs, who attended to introduce the vaccine inoculation into the interior. The proposal was received with much confidence, which was shewn in the most satisfactory manner by the chiefs themselves immediately undergoing the operation; and, since that event, several natives of rank have entered the territory of the states to solicit the assistance of the American physicians for the same purpose.

In consequence of the success of the book-fair at New York, another will be held in the same town in October, and an annual fair is appointed on the first Wednesday in September in the City of Philadelphia. The professed student has been, perhaps, disappointed at the slow progress of erudition in the United States, but those who have attended more minutely to the gradual advances of art and science in governments newly formed, have not been exposed to this source of mortification. We may now be permitted to hail the advent of science to that country, and we have no doubt, that, under the genial blessings of freedom, she will proceed with a firm and tranquil step, until she have extended her mild influence throughout the territories of the western republic.

WEST INDIES.

GUADALOUPE.]—The negroes have been driven by desperation to new acts of violence; and, if the account of the commanding officer be to be credited, they have employed, not only the sword, but the torch, to increase the instruments of human destruction. The enormities they have perpetrated are displayed in justification of the severities retorted by the Europeans, who assert that peace can alone be maintained by continual supplies of military force from the east, and who indiscriminately put to the sword all the black insurgents that fall into their hands.

JAMAICA.] A difference has unfortunately arisen between the Governor and the House of Assembly, on account of the demand for the Island to undertake the payment of eight thousand troops for its defence. The proposal has been resisted with great spirit by the Assembly, as contrary to their acknowledged rights, and they demand that protection to which they declare themselves equally entitled with every other part of the British empire.

This is not the only ground of complaint. A corps of black artificers have been employed in public works, which the settlers have been called upon to maintain, and a black legion has been imprudently introduced on the island, notwithstanding the manifest danger of putting arms into the hands of the negroes, who have deserted in great numbers into the interior to instruct their brethren in the military tactics of Europeans.

DENMARK.

The Baltic trade is resuming its wonted activity after the interruption that had been given to the peaceable pursuits of commerce by the irritable Paul. Between the 24th and 27th of July, 109 vessels passed the Sound, and the Canal of Holstein. The policy of Denmark is fortifying the strong town of Gluckstadt, at the mouth of the Elbe, in her duchy of Holstein. Perhaps the alterations that are among the projects of the Imperial and Prussian courts, with respect to the great commercial depôt of Hamburgh, have induced this precaution.

The

The activity of the Prince Royal has been directed to the state of the army; some improvements have been made in the weapons, and that th, artillery may be more perfect in the use of that terrible engine of war which is the immediate object of their professional duty, their time is no longer to be employed in receiving instructions in the manual exercise and military evolutions.

PRUSSIA.

The closest amity is maintained between the Consular and Prussian courts, which, it is probable, has had no inconsiderable influence on the Imperial Chamber, in respect to the indemnities that are assigned to the House of Brandenburg. Notwithstanding the Archduke Anthony has been elected Bishop of Munster, the Prussian troops have been permitted to take possession of that district of Westphalia and of Eichsfeld, Paderborn, Werden, &c. where Frederick William is now the acknowledged sovereign. The troops of their new Prince were received with congratulations, in their progress, excepting at one place, of inferior magnitude, where the magistrates and inhabitants remained in their houses with their windows closed, in token of dissatisfaction. So easily do some of the most populous districts of the continent, the centre of literature, and of the arts, change their masters at the commencement of the nineteenth century! The peasantry of Poland, or the boors of Russia, could not have submitted their necks with more promptitude to the foot of the purchaser.

GERMANY.

It should appear that the emperors are determined no longer to be merely dazzled by the splendor of their titles, and the exterior of unbounded authority, but are disposed to exercise those powers which the forms of the constitution seem to vest in them, and to revive the absolute controul of Charlemagne and of the Othos. No less a project is in view, than altering the massive structure of the Germanic Constitution. The faction of Austria, Prussia, and Fance has already suppressed the ecclesiastical states; it is probable, that the more feeble secular principalities will be constrained to yield to the same conspiracy, and to surrender their ancient independence.

An application was made by some members of the Germanic body, for the interference of Russia and France in their favour on the subject of the indemnities. This measure has given offence to Francis, but he has waved his objections with great political address, so as not to have involved himself in new difficulties by this unexpected and derogatory mediation between the co-estates and the head of the empire. The Ex-hospodar of Walachia, who, by extortion, occasioned the revolt of his subjects, and fled with twenty-five millions of treasure, has successfully solicited an asylum at the court of Vienna.

The elector of Bavaria continues the reduction of sacerdotal influence in his domain, to which an accidental discovery has lately contributed. A carpenter was employed on the dungeon of a monastery, where he traced a secret cavern, which was immediately submitted to public inspection. Several bodies were found in it, of persons who had been missing, and who were generally known; one of them was an officer in his regimentals, whose disappearance had excited much solicitude. In this electorate no foreign monks are now allowed to be employed in the sacred duties, and no voluntary contributions are permitted for the support of the native ecclesiastics.

BATAVIA.

Whatever may have been the misfortunes of this Republic, during the last ten years, her attention does not seem to have been wholly diverted from her true interests, by political concussion. Her trade, and her colonial possessions continue to occupy her councils. Some ships of war have lately left her ports for the Cape, and for the East Indies, as well provided as circumstances

cumstances would admit, for the important objects of the expedition; and favourable news has been received from those settlements. Notwithstanding the opposition of interested individuals, the East-India Company of Amsterdam, so famous in commercial history, has been revived, and the trade to China has been assigned to them exclusively, with a capital of six millions from the government, to be discharged either in money or in merchandise suited to the Chinese trade. The condition on which these advantages are assigned is, that they should import four million pounds of tea annually, and pay a rental of two hundred and fifty thousand florins.

A force, consisting of three frigates has also left the Texel for the West Indies. Demerara and Surinam have suffered much from endemial disorders, but Berbice and Issequibo are said to be in a state of comparative convalescence.

Fifteen ships laden with grain to supply the necessities of the Republic are on their voyage from the Sound, and more are expected with similar produce at Dort and Rotterdam.

Among the singularities of modern innovation we may notice in Batavia a new sect of religion, called *The worshippers of the heart of Jesus*, whose nocturnal meetings have excited the vigilance of government. It is said, the Bishop of Constance has been active in proclaiming this heresy: but it may be doubted, if he be thus employed in an affair so remote from his diocese. Certain it is, that the constituted authorities have given orders for the suppression of those zealots, contrary, we presume, to the dictates both of prudence and humanity, which would leave this luxuriance of sentiment to vegetate, ripen, and decay, in the order assigned by Nature for wise purposes, without breaking the feeble tendrils by intrusive violence.

England has been excluded in the honourable mediation for the unfortunate house of Nassau, and under the guarantee of France and Prussia, the full sovereignty of the following places are assigned to it:

The bishopric and abbey of Fulda, the abbey of Corvey, the abbey Weingarten with its dependencies, the imperial town of Dortmund in Westphalia; also Ysny and Buchau in Suabia, with their territories and dependencies.

HELVETIA.

Notwithstanding the stupendous power by which they are overborne, the children of mount Jura are determined not tamely to resign their ancient independence. A formidable insurrection is organising against the new constitution, and the resistance is so general, as to involve a doubt if it will be adopted, notwithstanding the endeavours of the French economists to avoid "an impolitic interference with the peculiarities prevalent in different parts of the republic, to which from local prejudices, and temporary considerations, the natives of Switzerland are so strongly attached." *

SPAIN.

The Court of Madrid continues to disgrace itself by submissive treaties with the barbarian clans of Tunis and Algiers. If the proudest state on the continent had exercised the same condescension in its negotiations with its co-etates of Europe, many sanguinary wars would have been avoided.

Preparations are making for the progress of the royal family to Valencia and Barcelona; and the dull monotony of this formal court is agreeably interrupted by the galas introductory of the marriage of the infanta Maria Isabella, with the hereditary Prince of the two Sicilies. But what is more material to the public is the spirited patronage given to the introduction of the vaccine innoculation, in which a medical student from the university of St. Jago de Compostella has been materially instrumental. The art of phy-

* Monthly Register, No. IV. page 361.

physic in Spain is not now confined to the disciples of Sangrado; pharmacy has lately been studied with great success, and the publications from the Spanish press on this subject may be considered as a respectable acquisition to medical science.

ITALY.

MILAN.] The Italian papers are filled with documents and formulæ from the Milanese Republic, on the subject of finance, and on matters of interior regulation relating to the civil authorities. Among the beneficial changes, we may observe the policy of the Republic with respect to strangers holding property within its territory. No distinctions of denizens and aliens are admitted; they are subject only to the same laws, which on the natives themselves are mandatory. Bologna has been declared in a state of commotion; but the turbulence immediately subsided on the appearance of a military force.

The LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.] The capital is still molested both by land and sea; not indeed by foes, which are worthy competitors of "Genoa the proud," but by an itinerant banditti on the one side, and by the predatory violence of African piracy on the other.

NAPLES.] The fugitive prince has returned to his dominions; the advent has been hailed by the monks of the two Sicilies, and the same plebeian applause has been repeated, that was before acted on the change of every shifting scene in the Neapolitan drama, which is now concluding with a pageant and a farce.

TURKEY.

The strength of a virtuous government consists in the power of the subjects; but in a vicious government, this legitimate source of political security is the instrument of destruction. The vassals of the Sultan are his most formidable opponents. This prince with no offspring; under the government of eunuchs and of women; immured within his seraglio which he never forsakes, is wholly unacquainted with the feebleness of his authority, and the necessities of his state. Had he been animated with the same spirit which governed Solyman the Magnificent, the pachas would probably have been submissive, the Crimea have been re-conquered, the ancient kingdom of the Ptolomys have been tributary, and the German emperor would have, with difficulty, defended his Hungarian states, or his capital from hostility. Very different is the condition of the empire under Selim III.; yet the troops of the haram, and the artifices of the divan, have not been wholly unsuccessful. The new hospodar of Walachia has entered the frontier town of his government, and will soon occupy Bucharest, the seat of provincial authority, from which the troops of Paswan Oglou have retired. The pacha of Jerusalem has been driven from his appointment, and has taken refuge in Jaffa. The friendship of the insurgent Giurgi Osmyn, has been purchased by the dignity of three tails, and by the appointment to the government of Silistria; in consequence of which, the repose of the capital is secured. The Sultan, too weak to sustain the weight of empire, has not yet become the contempt of his people. The superstitious reverence felt for the descendant of the prophet, has often preserved the awful person of the caliph from insult, and his sacred authority from profane intrusion.

FRANCE.

The plan of the French constitution is at last arranged, but in the Senatus Authoritas no tribunes of the people, as in the Roman senate, have opposed, by intercessio, this political aggression. The proceedings more nearly resemble what were juridically called the "Senatus Consulta Tacita," which were made under an oath of secrecy, and to which the public servants were not admitted. It is now, however, irregularly denominated a Senatûs Consultum, and the decision is supported by addresses from

from the church, the bench, the barracks, and the police, who all supplicate their sovereign in a stile of oriental adulation.* Te Deum is chanted by a great nation to the resignation of its own independence. Thus not only the court of Napoleone, but the synods, the halls of judicature, the camps, and them municipal guilds, are converted into forums of royalism, and it is difficult to anticipate by what new sophism Bonaparte will justify the exclusion of the Bourbons from the throne of their ancestors. The expedient for the nomination of a successor seems not likely to secure future tranquillity. Didius may yet buy the empire by open auction, or Gordian may yet seize it by open violence.

England is not the only country versed in the mysteria of elections. Formerly the council of five hundred had the privilege of naming fifty persons for the choice of five: this privilege gave rise to the artifice of first nominating forty-five nullities, who could not be elected, and then five whom the council of ancients was constrained to appoint. How small a portion of diplomatic subtlety is required to submit two ineligible persons for the future succession, and then to name the third, who must be elected the Cæsar, according to the terms of the constitution, to occupy the Augustan throne. It is a curious admixture in this political farrago, that the terms of the oath of the consul extend only to liberty of conscience, and to the resistance of the feudal system. Are the civil and political immunities of man wholly forgotten? Are the quibbles on the Eucharist alone to be respected? Or is the consul at liberty to introduce any weapon of complicate oppression, which the barbarism of our ancestors could not discover amid the rough materials of the feudal system? Among the privileges of the consular prerogative, we discover the right of pardon. Knowing the defects of all human institutions, and the severities of penal law, we would not object to this humane provision. We are sensible that prerogative has been stretched till it is ready to crack and jar in our ears, and we are not disposed to deprive it of the only chord from which we can expect melody.

If we are not perfectly satisfied with the popular elections in this country, we do not think they would be at all improved by introducing among us the new exotic. The franchises of freemen, and the responsibility of the subject of their choice is frittered away by the expedient of notables, elective colleges, and senates, and to sum up the whole of the constitution in one word, *the fiat of the consul is every thing, and the will of the people nothing.*

Yet we trust to the force of public opinion, which has indignantly broken its boundary, and impetuously hurried onward through every department of the republic. England possessed magna charta for four centuries without the smallest benefit from its conditions, because public opinion was not prepared to support the cause in which the barons had unsheathed the sword. We may intrench ourselves up to the teeth in parchment, the bayonet will force its way unless public opinion seal the contract, the dangling symbol is of no avail.

The official paper of France has given a laboured disavowal of the partition of Turkey, not only on the part of its master, but it has presumed to decide the question on the designs of the imperial potentates. We should not at all wonder if this declaration were preparatory to the introduction of a French garrison into the capital of the Ottoman empire; but whether

* The dissimulation with which their addresses have been received borders on the ludicrous, and reminds us of the solemn hypocrisy of Gloucester:

"Will you enforce me to a world of cares?
"Well, call them again——I am not made of stone,
"But penetrable to your kind entreaties,
"Albeit against my conscience and my soul."

Ali Bonaparte

Ali Bonaparte would not, in such a contingency, add the title of sultan and Mahomet to his other prefecturates, from the British channel to the Euxine shores, it is not difficult from past experience to determine.

Bretagne has shewn symptoms of rebellion, and by an extraordinary versatility the name of Moreau is proclaimed instead of the Capets as the signal of civil hostility.

Mentz and Cologne are established as commercial entrepôts for the reception of produce and of foreign merchandize, whether prohibited or legal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new parliament has been prorogued to the 5th of October.

The stocks have been considered as the political barometer: it has, however, been lately shewn how fallacious the estimate of public credit by this scale, and how extensive the scheme of iniquity by which their depression has been continued to the ruin of individuals, and to the prejudice of the state.

We have the satisfactory information that the grand Surry canal is in great forwardness, and what is more important that the vast commercial undertaking of the docks in the neighbourhood of the metropolis is so far advanced as to be already open to receive the wealth of the British merchant.

Among the singularities of Gallic empirism, we may notice the opposition that has been given to the liberty of the English press, but we trust that as long as we are secured from the prophanation of that sacred palladium by political atrocity in our own country, we have nothing to apprehend from the irritability of foreign usurpation. The monarchs of England have been instructed in this serious lesson, that the preservation of the imperial diadem with which their temples are encircled, depends not only on the existence of the popular part of the constitution, but of the civil immunities which have been obtained by the proud energies of a free and a brave people.

Correct List of the Members returned for the ensuing Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

(Continued from No. IV. Page 370.)

Members for England and Wales returned since our last.

Carmarthenshire—J. H. Williams, esq.
Carmarthen.—J. G Philipps, esq.
Cardiff—Lord E. J. Stuart.
Dartmouth—E. Bastard, Right Hon. J. C. Villiers.
Durham City—R. J. Lambton, esq. Mr. Wharton.
St. Germain—Lord Binning, J. Langham, esq.
Grampound—B. Hobhouse, esq. Sir C. Hawkins, bart.
Marlborough—Lord Bruce, J. H. Leigh, esq.
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.
Newcastle-under-Lyne—Sir. R. Lawley, E. W. Bootle, esq.
Pembroke—Hugh Barlow, esq.
New Sarum—Viscount Folkstone, Wm. Hussey, esq.
Shrewsbury—Sir W. Pulteney, bart. Hon. W. Hill.
Wareham.—J. Calcraft, A. Strahan, esqrs.
Wenlock—C Forester, esq. Hon. A. Simpson
Wilton—Vis. Fitzwilliam, J. Spencer, esq.
Wootton Basset—Hon H. St. John, R. Williams, jun. esq.
Yarmouth, Hants—J. C. Jervoise, J. P. Murray, esqrs.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeenshire—J. Ferguson.
Ayrshire—Colonel W. Fullarton.
Argyleshire—Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell.
Banffshire—Right Hon. Sir. W. Grant.
Berwickshire—George Baillie
Buteshire and *Caithness*—Sir J. Sinclair.
Clackmannanshire and *Kinross*—W. Douglas M'Lean Clephane.
Dumbartonshire—James Colquhoun, jun.
Dumfriesshire—Sir R. Lawrie.
Edinburghshire—R. Dundas
Elginshire—James Brodie.
Fifeshire—Sir W. Erskine.
Forfarshire—Sir D. Carnegie.
Haddingtonshire—Hon. Col. C. Hope.
Invernessshire—Charles Grant
Kincardineshire—Sir John Stuart.
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An abſtract of the Act lately paſſed for conſolidating the former Acts for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and for removing doubts reſpecting the right of perſons to vote for the Election of Members of Parliament; ſhewing the diſpoſition and arrangement of the ſubject matter of it, with occaſional Notes, explanatory of the object, and effect of the new proviſions. To which are prefixed a few obſervations on the nature and extent of the advantages reſulting to the public, and to the landed proprietor from the meaſure; by George Harriſon, esq.

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Obſervations on the Structure, Economy, and diſeaſes of the Foot of the Horſe, and on the principles and practice of Shoeing

ing; by Edward Coleman, profeſſor of the Veterinary College, vol. 2, with coloured plates, 4to.

A Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Horſes, in which the various cauſes and ſymptoms are plainly and accurately delineated, and a method of cure recommended, conformable to practical obſervations and experience. To the work is ſubjoined an appendix, containing a variety of efficacious and uſeful preſcriptions; by John Denny, ſurgeon; Veterinary Surgeon to his Majeſty's tenth or Prince of Wales's own regiment of light dragoons.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

CANAL FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH.

IT is well known that acts of Parliament have already been obtained for making a canal navigation on the Thames at Rotherhithe, to Croydon in Surrey; impreſſed with the public utility that would be derived from an extenſion of this canal to Portſmouth, a public meeting of gentlemen, of the counties of Surrey and Suſſex, aſſembled at Horſham, on the 18th of Auguſt, have reſolved to apply for an act of parliament for effecting the propoſed navigation. A ſubſcription, not to exceed 4000l. was commenced to defray the expences of making the neceſſary ſurvey, and other incidental expences.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

According to a new city plan, for building on Moorfields, Bethlehem hoſpital is to be pulled down, and re-erected on a more convenient ſite near Iſlington.

SPICES.

The two ſhips ſent to the Molucca iſlands this ſeaſon, are the Marchioneſs of Exeter and the Britannia; making together, 1590 tons. The average quantity of cloves is now 600,000lbs. This year it is ſaid the above tonnage will be fully occupied—the cinnamon has been exceedingly well collected.

NEW SPECIES OF SALT.

It has been diſcovered that the plaintain tree yields very excellent ſalt, by undergoing a particular proceſs. The eſculent part of this tree is generally conſidered of no utility in India, and yet the people of Aſſam place much dependence for ſalt on the plaintain tree. The duties collected on ſalt in Bengal, form the moſt eſſential ſource of the revenue of that country.

OPIUM.

The manufacturers in Bengal have adopted the method of manufacturing opium, after the Turkiſh manner; and much benefit is likely to reſult from the improvement. Although the importation of this article into the Chineſe dominions is ſtrictly prohibited by an edict of that government, yet no diminution has taken place among them in the ſale of opium.

HERRING FISHERY.

The herring fiſhery on the coaſts of the Iſle of Man, is this ſeaſon productive beyond all precedent: Ramſey-bay, which for 18 years paſt has been entirely deſerted, has this year contained a ſhoal of uncommon extent; it approached within 16 yards of the harbour, in water, in ſome places not more than four feet deep. Many of the herrings, of which ſeveral hundred thouſands have been taken, weighed upwards of ten ounces.

MINERAL SPRING.

A new chalybeate ſpring, ſimilar to the waters of Tunbridge, has recently ſprung up in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, about a quarter of a mile from the ſalt ſprings. Dr. Jenner is analyſing this new ſpa, and the proprietors of the meadow, in which it is ſituated, are already making accommodations for company.

SOMERSETSHIRE CANAL.

The ſubſcription for making locks on the Somerſetſhire coal canal, for conveying coals, &c. from the upper to the lower level (inſtead of the preſent extenſive and tedious mode of unloading, and the inclined plane) is filled, and the deputies are appointed for carrying the ſame into immediate execution.

VACCINE INOCULATION, &c.

A Letter from Profeſſor Waterhouſe, of Boſton, in America, dated March 22, ſays, —"Laſt winter a great body of Indians preſented themſelves to congreſs, at Waſhington, under the command of one of their warriors, named little Pigeon. The preſident and government cauſed ploughs and other implements of agriculture, and various arts to be given to them. The preſident at the ſame time told their chief, that the Great Spirit had given to the enlightened whites a preſent which contained the means of deſtroying the ſmall pox, which had lately occaſioned a great mortality among their tribes. Such was the confidence of theſe children of nature in their more civilized neighbours, that all the warriors immediately cauſed themſelves to be inoculated, and they carried with them vaccine matter for their countrymen. Soon after, 15 other chiefs came to be inoculated with the vaccine: this operation was performed both times by the chaplain of congreſs.

"The preſident of the United States has concluded with the nation of Chickaſaws a treaty, by which they have agreed to allow a grand highway to be conſtructed through their territory: they have received in exchange, preſents to the value of 700 dollars, and other particular indemnities."

MADRAS CANAL.

We underſtand the government of Madras has come to a reſolution to cut a navigable

gable canal from the Black Town to communicate with the Ennore river. The length of the canal, from the Moodookiftna Choultry to the north-weſt angle of the Black Town wall, is eſtimated at 10,560 yards, which will enſure a conſtant ſupply of water in all ſeaſons of the year: a road is alſo to be made on both ſides of the canal, 60 feet wide—a bridge will be thrown over to preſerve the communication with Vellore.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The rapid increaſe of cotton manufactories in the north of England, has lately been almoſt incredible. Lancaſhire is, and perhaps will continue to be the grand centre; but one manufacture of this article has, within the laſt four or five years, been gaining much ground in Cheſhire, Staffordſhire, and Weſtmoreland; and ſo conſiderable has its progreſs been in Yorkſhire, that the labouring poor in the weſtern parts of this Riding are principally employed in it. In the neighbourhood of Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and even Dewſbury, ſeveral large manufactories have lately been erected, and we underſtand that the proprietors of theſe works have the moſt flattering proſpect of ſucceſs.

MALVERN CHURCH.

A ſubſcription has been entered into by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Great Malvern, for the reparation of that beautiful ſpecimen of gothic architecture, Malvern church, which is in a dilapidated ſtate. Nearly 200l. have been already ſubſcribed for the promotion of this laudable undertaking.

BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURES.

Notwithſtanding the injuries ſuſtained by the manufactures of Birmingham from the war, more hands are at this moment employed, and in a greater variety of articles, than at any period ſince the commencement of the war. For America, Germany, and Spain, a conſiderable quantity of manufactures, ſuited to their reſpective wants, is preparing. A great diminution has already taken place in the poor rates. A houſe, on which a levy of three guineas was made every three weeks, before the concluſion of the peace, is now ſubject to a levy of one guinea only, within the ſame period. Many manufacturers and workmen, who were in the army, have returned to their former employments. The number of men furniſhed by Birmingham, and its vicinity, for the land and ſea ſervice, during the war, is eſtimated at 60,000.

COPPER MINES.

According to accounts from Bombay, two mines of excellent copper have been opened at Dhunpore; the richneſs of the ore varies much, but upon an average, produces 50 per cent. of pure metal, one half of which goes to the rajah to defray the expence of extracting it from the mines, ſmelting, &c.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

The two ſpires of this cathedral having been conſidered in a dangerous ſtate, it is in agitation to relieve the towers of theſe their ponderous burthens. If it be eſſential, it ſhould of courſe be done, but we believe there is none who will not regret the removal of the leaſt prominent part of this venerable pile; much more, ſo great an addition to the beauty of the cathedral as the two ſpires. Great Tom o'Lincoln is to be rung no more. The full ſwing of four tons and a half is found to injure the tower where he hangs, and he has accordingly been chained and rivetted down.

NEW BRIDGE, ABERDEEN.

One of the arches of the new bridge at Aberdeen, was erected in the ſhort ſpace of three days, it is 21 feet ſpan, and 70 feet long. This bridge is to be 26 feet wider than Blackfriars.

BALANCE OF COMMERCE.

Between the 26th of July and the 9th of Auguſt, the French papers inform us, that there arrived at Calais 26 packet boats, containing 896 paſſengers. There ſailed from Calais, in the ſame interval, for Dover, 24 packets, bearing 431 paſſengers. This tends ſtrongly to prove the late bold aſſertion, that we export more *rogues* than we import.

QUICKSILVER MINE.

Quickſilver has been found in a pure ſtate at Cottah, in Colombo. A pit has been dug to the depth of 14 feet, and the quickſilver is found in five different parts of it, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, in ſtrata of earth nearly two feet thick; eight or nine pounds weight have been collected; it appears in ſmall globes.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Walker of Newbury, to Miſs Ann Wallis of Reading.—At Reading, Mr. Hobbs to Miſs Hannington.—At Windſor, the Rev. Thomas Carter of Eton College, to Miſs Proctor of Windſor.—At Arbourfield, the Rev. Hen. Hodkinſon, rector of that pariſh, to Miſs Courtup of Reading.—At Farringdon, Edmund Clutterbuck, eſq. of Howcomb, Glocesterſhire, to Miſs Lucia Baldwin of Farringdon.

Died.] At Stanner's Hill, in the pariſh of Chobham, Mr. James Fladgate, aged 74. The various powers of his mind were a ſource of inſtruction and entertainment to his numerous friends; and, as a father, his virtues ſhone conſpicuous.—Mr. Serle of Sheep-bridge Mills, Swallowfield.—Mr. R. Street of Sunning Hill.—Mr. Thomas Col-

lins,

ſons of Abingdon.—At Appleton, Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Rev. Edward Williams, rector of Chaſtleton, Oxon, and mother-in-law to Richard Southby, eſq. of Appleton.—At his houſe in Reading, Andrew Reeve, eſq.—At Windſor Caſtle, Mrs. Ramſbottom, wife of James R. eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windſor.

DEVONSHIRE.

Births.] At Creedy, near Exeter, the lady of Sir John Davie, bart. of a ſon.

Married.] The Rev. John Lane Kitſon of Exeter, to Miſs Georgina Buller, youngeſt daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Buller, biſhop of this dioceſe.—At the ſame place, Mr. Samuel Soper to Miſs Elizabeth Manning.—At Plymouth, lieutenant James Lawrence, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs F. Brown of that place.

Died.] Aged 77, Mrs. Mourgue, widow of the late Mr. Daniel M. merchant of Exeter.—At Exmouth, aged 68 years, after a long and ſevere indiſpoſition, Mr. John Tancock, who had been, for upwards of three years, a reſpectable officer in the cuſtoms of that port, and, the laſt nineteen, tide ſurveyor. He has left a widow and ſix children to lament his loſs.—After a long indiſpoſition, at the age of 78 years, Mr. Pope, ſen. for many years a reſpectable wholeſale linendraper of Exeter.—At his ſeat at Plymtree, the venerable Charles Hanwood, A. M. dean of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter.—At her houſe in Exeter, aged 88 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, a lady of great reſpectability and extenſive charity.

ESSEX.

Married.] William Smythies, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Frank S. eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs Grace Richards.—At Writtle, Mr. Robert Bailey to Mrs. Mead, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Partridge, of Springfield.—At Colcheſter, Mr. John Philips, aged 76, to Miſs Sarah Ward, aged 69.—T. Green, eſq. of Turrell's Hall, to Miſs Brumhead of Uppingham, Lincolnſhire.

Died.] At Colcheſter, in her 93d year, Mrs. Smythies, (relict of the late Rev. Palmer S.) whoſe exemplary character through life was only to be equalled by the religious fortitude with which ſhe met the ſlow approaches of diſſolution, retaining all her faculties to the laſt.—At Weſt Ham, aged 82, Mrs. Story, widow of John S. eſq. of Low Layton.—After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Gooch, of Eiſton Hall, near Dunmore, a man univerſally reſpected as a neighbour and friend, and whoſe loſs as a kind and affectionate parent will be ſeverely felt by a numerous family.—After a long illneſs, which he ſupported with the moſt exemplary reſignation, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Edward Lee, jun. ſon of Mr. Edward L. of Bocking. It may be truly ſaid that he lived beloved, and died lamented, by all who knew him.—In the 64th year of his age, Mr. Joſeph Downs, farmer, of Rayleigh. He lived much reſpected, and died greatly regretted by a numerous acquaintance, but more particularly by the poor of the pariſh and neighbourhood, to whom he was ever beneficent. His remains were interred, in Rayleigh church, on the Sunday following, being, in compliance with his will, conveyed in his own waggon, drawn by four of his own horſes, led by four of his labourers, clothed each in a new jacket and a ſtrong pair of hedging gloves.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. William Miles, to Mrs. Ratcliffe of Canterbury.—J. Slater of Margate, to Miſs Harriſon of Chiſwell, Oxon.—Mr. W. Steinmetz of Lower Shadwell, to Miſs Mary Saunders of Weſterham in this county.—At Town Sutton, Mr. Stephen Wilkins, to Miſs Sophia Crips, both of that pariſh.—At Tenterden, Capt. Mills of the Weſt Kent Militia, to Mrs. Dyne of that place.—At Rocheſter, the Rev. C. Dalton of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miſs Jane Brown, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. D. Brown of Rocheſter.

Died.] At St. Mary Cray, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Moſyer, widow of Mr. Philip M. late of Eyresford.—At Deal, Mr. Groombridge, late of London.—At Brighton, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Fenner, wife of Thomas F. eſq. formerly of Canterbury.—Suddenly, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Rich. Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Charleſtown, South Carolina, and late rector of Horſtly in this county. He was a good man, a profound ſcholar, and poſſeſſed great philanthropy; an able and zealous advocate for the doctrines of univerſal love and univerſal reſtitution, which his voluminous publications teſtify.—Suddenly, at Sandwich, H. Addiſon, eſq. banker, in his 67th year.—At Maidſtone, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Benjamin M.—Miſs E. Ruſſel, daughter of Thomas R. eſq. agent victualler, of Dover; and at the ſame place, Leonard Aſhmere, ſon of Capt. John A.—At Deal, Mr. William Gammon, many years a warden of the fellowſhip of pilots of that place.—At his houſe at Lilliput, near Deal, after a long and painful illneſs, Grofvener Winchworth, captain in the Royal Navy.

LONDON, &c.

Births.] The lady of Mr. Serjeant Praed, of a ſon.—In Grofvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Henry Howard, of a ſon.—The lady of the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, of a daughter.—In Arlington-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Rd. Carr Glynn, bart. of a daughter.—At Lord Gwydir's, Whitehall, Mrs. Arbuthnot, of a daughter.—In Upper Harley-ſtreet, Lady Dallas, of a ſon.—The lady of H. Stracey, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, of a ſon.—At Stanmore, the lady of Capt. Sir Thomas B. Thompſon of the Royal Navy, of a ſon.—At his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of William Williams, eſq. of a ſon.—In Albemarle-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Halliday, of a daughter.—At Hendon, the Lady of the Hon. Hugh Lindſay, of a ſon.—In Devonſhire ſtreet,

ſtreet, Portland-place, the lady of Thomas Jenkins, eſq of a ſon and heir.

Married.] John Scott, eſq. to Miſs Monro, only daughter of the late Dr. Donald Monro, of Argyle-ſtreet.—Captain Foley, to Lady Lucy Fitzgerald, ſiſter of his Grace the Duke of Leinſter.—Mr. Keddie of Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, to Miſs M'Dougall, daughter of the late A. M'Dougall, eſq. of Inverеſk Houſe.—The Rev. Wm Holmes, rector of Cripplegate, to Miſs Emes of Argyle-ſtreet,

Died.] William Evatt, eſq. one of the Clerks of the Houſe of Commons.—At her houſe in Glocester-place, Lady Johnſton, wife of Sir William Johnſton, bart.—In the 60th year of his age, Thomas Ellis, eſq. of Palantine Houſe, Stoke Newington.—Mr. Benj. Varley of the York Hotel, Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, aged 64.—At her houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, her Grace Mary Anne Ducheſs Dowager of Somerſet, widow of the late and mother of the preſent duke. After a lingering illneſs, Richard Earl Groſvenor, Viſcount Belgrave and Baron Groſvenor of Eaton, in the county Palatine of Cheſter. He is ſucceeded, in his titles and eſtates, by his eldeſt ſon, Robert Viſcount Belgrave, now Earl Groſvenor. The late Earl was a great ſportſman, and his loſs will be very much regretted on the turf. He was the ſon of Sir Robert Groſvenor, and the firſt peer of his family, being raiſed to that rank in 1761, and was created an Earl in 1784. He was born in June 1731, and married in 1764, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Vernon, by his wife, daughter of the Earl of Stafford.—At his houſe in Knightſ-bridge, Mr. Lewis, the oldeſt bookſeller in London.—At his father's houſe, College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Charles Teeſdale, eſq. late Lieut. Col. of the Suſſex Cavalry.—In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late Wm. L. eſq.—At his houſe, in Sloane-ſtreet, after a long illneſs, which he bore with reſignation, the Rev. Dr. Lewes, rector of Whippingham, in the Iſle of Wight, worth about 1500l. to which he was preſented by the late Lord Chancellor Camden, to whom he was Chaplain, as well as to the late Chancellor Northington. He was likewiſe rector of Ewell, in Surrey. His eſtates, worth about 1000l. per annum, devolve to his brother, Sir Watkin Lewes. The Doctor was educated at Eton and Oxford, was eſteemed an excellent claſſical ſcholar; and was highly reſpected by his friends and acquaintance, by whom his loſs is deeply regretted.—At Lady Mendip's houſe, at Twickenham, in her 71ſt year, Lucy Dowager Viſcounteſs Clifden, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of John Martin, of the kingdom of Ireland, eſq. Her Ladyſhip was firſt married to the Hon. Boyle Walſingham, ſon of the late Earl of Shannon, by whom ſhe had one ſon, who died an infant. She married, ſecondly, James Agar, the late Viſcount Clifden, by whom ſhe has left iſſue Henry Welbore, the preſent Viſcount Clifden, and alſo Baron of Mendip, of the United Kingdom, Charles Ellis, a barriſter at law, and one daughter.—In Ruſſell-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, by the breaking of a blood-veſſel, Miſs Taylor; and ſhortly after, from the ſame cauſe, the mother of the above-mentioned lady, and wife of John T. eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.—Suddenly, at his houſe in Great Cumberland-ſtreet, John Randall, eſq.—Morris Jones, eſq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Henry Shepherd, of Warnham, to Miſs Cubitt, only daughter of Robert Cubitt, gent. of North Batham in this county.—Mr. Blake, of Norwich, attorney at law, to Miſs Read, of Freethorpe.

Died.] Aged 50, Mr. Nathaniel Walker, of Norwich.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Charles W. brewer of Thetford.—Miſs Frances Martin, youngeſt daughter of Sir Mordaunt M. of Burnham.—Moſt ſincerely lamented by his family and friends, Stanley Leathes, esq. aged 52, formerly a lieutenant in the 1ſt. or King's regiment of dragoon guards.—At Blofield, aged 52, Mr. John Ollett.—At Pentney, age 77 years, Mrs. Herring, relict of Mr. Wm. Herring, late of Harpley.—At Lynn, after a long affliction, which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. Richard Reader, aged 54.—At her houſe, in Shottisham, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Maria Sendall, relict of Mr. S Sendall, late of that place, and the laſt of the Mingay family of that village, which had reſided there upwards of 400 years.—Mrs. Criſp, relict of the late Mr. John Criſp, of Lynn.—At Norwich, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Death, formerly of the Theatre Royal,—Mrs. Wardell, of Lynn. The circumſtances which led to her death were particularly diſtreſſing. Mr. W. from too cloſe attention to the gaming table, had involved himſelf in pecuniary embarraſſments. A creditor waited on him, and Mr. W. to ſatisfy his demand, gave him a bill of ſale of his effects. In the evening of the ſame day the officers attended to take poſſeſſion of the property. Mrs. W. on being made acquainted with their buſineſs, fainted away, and the thoughts of future diſtreſs had ſuch an effect on her ſpirits that ſhe retired to bed, and expired the following afternoon.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Wallington, the lady of John Trevelyan, eſq. of a ſon.—Mrs. Foſter, of Brunton, of a ſon, being the 12th, and her 18th child, 14 of whom are now living.—At Normanby hall, Lady Charlotte Baillie, of a daughter.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. J. Brown, late of Wallsend, to Mrs. Sarah Gates, of Newcaſtle.—Capt. Canney, of Sunderland, to Miſs Suſan Walker, of the ſame place.—Capt. W. Tate, to Miſs Margaret Murray, of the Butcher Bank, Newcaſtle.

Died.]

Died.] At Gateshead, at the advanced age of 102 years, Mrs. Alice Carr, mother-in-law to Mr. David Matthews, of Newcastle.—At Berwick, aged 27, Mr. John Winlaw.—Miss Isabella Thornton, daughter of Mr. N. Thornton, late of Newcastle, aged 20 years.—Suddenly, in his chapel, much respected the Rev. Turner, minister of a Catholic congregation, at Morpeth. This worthy man deserves to be noticed in the record of death for those qualities which distinguished him from the generality of the world; for the mildness of his temper, and the simplicity of his heart, for his extreme candor and benevolence, for his good sense and integrity. He was the enemy of no man, and he had no enemies; his memory will long live in the hearts of those who knew him; he might be said to be in all respects a man without disguise.—At Framlingham, J. Railston, aged 90.—At North Shields, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Dixon, wife of Capt. Robt. Dixon, of that place, ship-owner, much regretted.—At Morpeth, in his 54th year, sincerely lamented, John Wake, late a common brewer in that place, but who had retired from business.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Cooke, to Miss Sutton of Bristol.—Mr. Edward Vincent Paul, to Miss Eliza Lundberry, second daughter of the late Mr. M. Lundberry of the same city.—At the Quakers' Meeting house in Bristol, Mr. Heath, brewer, of Andover, to Miss Simpson, daughter of Mr. S. apothecary of the former city.—At Bristol, John Atkin, esq. of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, to Miss Susannah Maria Wade, youngest daughter of Mr. P. Wade, merchant of that city.

Died.] At her house in Bristol, aged 63, after a lingering illness, sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. S. Syms, spinster, a truly religious, charitable, and good woman, whose death is sincerely lamented by all who knew her.—At Clifton, of a pulmonary consumption, Miss C. Downing, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Downing, prebendary of Ely. She was an ornament to the feminine, and more especially to the Christian character.—At Bath, Miss Combe of Earns hill in this county.—Mrs. Baxter, wife of Capt. Robert B. of Bristol.—At Bath, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Garratt, a man universally esteemed and regretted; his many virtues and pleasing manners, added to his integrity and regular deportment of life, rendered him an useful member of society, and endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.—At Clifton, Mr. Bythesea, wife of Henry B. esq. of Trowbridge.—Mr. Thomas Norris, bookseller, of Taunton. He was drowned whilst bathing, and has left a wife and eight children, to whom he was an affectionate husband and father.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Births.] The lady of C. S. Lefevre, esq. M. P. for Reading, of a son.—At Amporthouse, the Marchioness of Winchester, of a son.—At Earlgate House, Winchester, the Lady of Sir H. S. John Mildmay, of a son.—At Winstone, near Winchester Huston, Mrs. Legge, of a son.—The lady of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, of a daughter.

Married.] At Winchester House, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, second son of Lord Walsingham, to Miss Elizabeth North, fourth daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.—Mr. H. Reeves, to Mrs. Chapman, both of Winchester.—In London, W. H. Kilvin, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Miss Widmere, daughter of James W. esq. of Long Parish, in this county.—Mr. Parsons of Andover, to Miss M'Ins of Cirencester.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Emmerson, wife of Capt. E. of the 16th light dragoons.—At his house, at West Green, General Sir Robert Sloper.—Mrs. Maunder, relict of the late Mr. Samuel M. of Winchester.—Aged 73, Admiral Dumaresq, of Pilham Place.

STAFFORD.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Wm. Padmore to Miss Griffin—The rev. Mr. Woolfe of Stone, to Mrs. Butler of the same place.—Mr. Cockayne, of Ashford in the water, Derbyshire, to Miss Hawley, of Mill Meece in this county.

Died.] Suddenly, aged 65, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Brown, of Newcastle. She had attended divine service, appeared as well as usual, and expired almost immediately on her return home.—At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Pountney, wife of George P. esq. of that place.—Mr. Cope, late partner with Mr. Harrison, banker, Newcastle.—At Brienly Hill, in the 57th year of his age, Robert Honeyborne, esq.—At Walsall, Mr. Wm. Thornhill.

SUFFOLK.

Births.] The lady of C. A. Crickett, of a son—The lady of the rev. J. Lockwood, of Yexford, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Richard Tanner, of Saxmundham, to Mrs. Branch, relict of Benj. B. late of St. Andrews Ilketshall, in this county, gent.—In London, John Worth, of Oakley, esq. to Miss Sinclair, only daughter of the late Capt. Patrick S. R. N.—At Yoxford, Mr. Rich, to Miss Wilson, only daughter of the late Mr. J. W. of St. Andrew, Ilketshall.—At Rachford, Essex, Mr. H. Hyam of Ipswich, to Miss Lazarus of the former place.

Died.] Aged 61, after a severe illness, Mr. John Kemble, an opulent farmer at Rendham.—In London, lady Johnston, wife of sir W. J. bart. and the last survivor of the family of Nicholas Bacon, esq. of Shrubland Hall, in this county.—At Totterly-hall, aged 68, Mrs. Barne, relict of Miles B. esq. of that place, and daughter of the late George Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, in the county of Huntingdon.—

Mrs. Katharine Thorowgood, a maiden lady, daughter of the late sir Thomas T. and heiress of the two ancient and respectable families of Thorowgood and Sampson —her virtues will long be remembered by her tenants and neighbours. She has transmitted the valuable inheritance, which she derived from her ancestors, to the lady of the rev. Chris. Tenant of Higham, grand daughter of John, the father of the late sir T. Thorowgood.—In the 90th year of his age, Thomas Bigsby, M. D. of Ipswich; he was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1734, A. M. 1738, and was probably the oldest graduate of that university living. After taking his doctor's degree in physic there, and on his return from the continent, where he attended the most eminent lecturers in that profession, his practice was very extensive and useful in this county. His unaffected piety supported him through his last painful illness, and his uniform benevolence and cheerfulness of temper, will endear his memory to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WARWICK.

Births] At Kennilworth, the lady of W. Wilberforce Bird, esq. of a son, being her 13th child, of whom 10 are living.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Sheward, to Miss Rebecca Edwards, of Tamworth.—At Edgbaston, Mr. Ben. Parrick, to Miss Jane Philips; and at the same place, Mr. Robert Glasgow to Miss Turner, all of Birmingham.—Mr. Charles Bruce, of Coventry, to Miss Martha Smart, of Stivichall. —John Hathaway Turbitt, esq. of Pillerton house, in this county, to Miss Bartlett, of Snow's-hill, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 67, Mrs. Rickards, relict of Mr. John Rickards, late an attorney in that town.—Mr. Hawkes, of the Globe, Warwick.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, of a dropsy in the brain, Mr. R. Mann, second son of Mr. Mann, of Harbury.—At Dudley, where she was on a visit, after a few days illness, Mrs. Raven, widow of the late Mr. George Raven, of Birmingham.—At Warwick, much regretted, Mrs. Lightolu.—At Upton, Miss Brooke, daughter of the Rev. James Brooke, rector of Pirton, Worcestershire.—Suddenly, as she was returning from the funeral of her brother-in law, Mr. Mabell Athbern, aged 66, wife of Mr. T. Athbern, of Alveston, near Stratford on Avon.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Millard, of Bristol, to Miss Lee, only daughter of the late J. J. Lee, esq. formerly of West Chaldorton, in this county.—The Rev. Joseph Edwards, master of the Free Grammar School, Marlborough, to Miss Brind, of Wanborough.

Died.] At Hartham Park, near Chippenham, Thomas Cruso, esq. late surgeon in the East India Company's service, and formerly of Lynn, Norfolk. He served nearly 36 years on the Bombay establishment, and had returned to England only in November last.—After a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, aged 23 years, Miss J. Elling, daughter of Mr. John Elling, of Sutton Veney, near Warminster; and, five days after her brother, Mr. Wm. Elling, aged 20 years.—Aged 66, Mr. Knight, of Norton Bavant, near Warminster. —After a short illness, Mrs. Allam, wife of Wm. Allam, esq. of Salisbury, and late of Bond-street, London.—At Maddington, Mr. Henning, wife of E. Henning, gent. of Poxwell, Dorset, and daughter of the late Robert Wanborough, esq. whose amiable manners endeared her to an extensive acquaintance, whose truly charitable disposition entitled her to the gratitude of the indigent, and whose conjugal and parental affection have rendered her loss particularly afflicting to a fond husband and family.

YORK.

Married.] Mr. R. Dearman, of Pinder Oaks, merchant, to Miss Raywood, of Ardsley, near Burnsley.—Mr. John Pearlee, to Miss Mowbray, daughter of John Mowbray, esq. of Kirkleathan.—Mr. T. Holgate, to Miss Rimington, both of Lettle.—Mr. Edward Kenyon, Woolstapler, to Miss Mary Womersley, both of Yeadon.—John Watson, esq. of Knaresborough, to Miss Hartley, daughter of J. Hartley, esq. of Staveley.—Mr. Edward Taylor, jun. of Barnsley, merchant, to Miss Broomhead, of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Hannam, bookseller, to Mrs. Hargill, both of Leeds.—Mr. Edward Parkin, of Lakelock, near Wakefield, to Miss Wood, of Penniston.—At Staveley, John Watson, esq. of Relton Park, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, to Miss Hannah Hartley, second daughter of the Rev J. Hartley, rector of that place. Mr. Wm. Sargeant, of Sheffield, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Gloslop, of Stumperley, Hull, near that place.

Died.] Mr. Simmons, of Methley, land surveyor, and clerk to the trustees of the turnpike road from Wakefield to Aberford. Mrs. Snell, relict of the late Mr. Snell, of Otley, attorney at law.—Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. R. Briggs, of Halifax, merchant.—Aged 78, Mrs. Wilks, of Ilkley, near Otley, relict of the late Mr Grafton Wilks, of Leeds.—In London, Wm. Wiltham, esq. of Cliff, in this county.—Mr. Daniel Seaton, of Kirkly-moor-side, agent to C. S Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park.—At Gilderlome, Miss Ashworth, third daughter of the late Rev. T Ashworth, dissenting minister of that place.—Mr. Wm. Dickenson, of Northewram, near Halifax.—Miss Rawsterne, only daughter of Mr. A. Rawsterne, of Alne Bridge, Huddersfield.—Much, and deservedly regretted, Mrs Murgitroyd, wife of Mr. Murgitroyd, of Leeds.—Miss Eliz. Aldenon, daughter of J. Aldenon, M. D. of Hull.

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

Marine Accidents.

THE *Prosperity*, Orr, from Tobago to London, is put into St. Kitt's, leaky, and will be obliged to unload.

The Martin, Mortimore, from Liverpool to Newcastle, was stranded near Lowestoff, 23d Instant. Part of the Cargo saved.

A letter from Captain Kesquick, of the Iris, from India to New York, dated 30 June, at Sea, states that the Porcher, the Fly, and the Highland Chief are captured.

The Apollo, Long, from Nantucket to Liverpool, was lost to Carnarvon, Bay, 24th Instant, Crew drowned.

The Industry, Cabott, from Rotterdam to Jersey, is put into Weymouth, with damage, having been run foul of at Sea.

The Cornwall, ——, from Exeter, to Liverpool, is put into Ilfracombe in distress.

The Henrica, Leirer, from Hamburgh, bound to Amsterdam, is fir oiled in the Texel.

The Peace and Plenty, Nichols, from Ripaco Rotterdam, foundered off Gottland, 9th Instant. The Master and five men saved.

The Bell, Rowe, from Montserratt to London, sprung a leak 7th June, and put on shore at Nevis point, where the Cargo is landing.

The Humphries, Shelly, from Antigua to London, was spoke with 29th June, in lat. 48. 00. long. 8. 10. by the Sophia Magdalena, from St. Thomas to Hambro; and informed, that three days before the ship had been struck with lightning, which carried away the Main Mast, and did considerable damage to the Hull. Captain Shelly was then making for Bermuda.

The Liverpool Wall, from Liverpool to London, is reported to be lost off Carmarthen, and all the crew drowned.

The Bettie, Ireland, from Swansea to Arundel, is lost near Studland-Bay. Captain and two people drowned.

The Cureleth Lea, from Pensacola to Great Britain, is totally lost near Newfoundland.

The Shelleagh, Chambers, from London to Belfast, ran on shore 26th Ult. near Fowey, but is since got off without damage.

The Fame, Trott, from Liverpool to Massachusetts, is reported to be lost on the coast of Wales.

The Brig Liberty of Scarborough, from London to Shields is brought into Whitby by the Crew of a Fishing boat, having been found near that place without any person on board.

The Franklin, Morris; and the Rose, —, of Philadelphia, were taken 17th June, off Cape Palos, by the Algerines.

Letters from the Isles of France of 13th April state that a Bellone privateer has carried in there the English Ship Porcher, the Fly, (supposed Tay) and the (Arab Ship) Sun.

The Lord Dundas, Halkett, from Hamburg to Barcelona, is lost within 6 miles of Barcelona.

The Sir Edward Hughes, bound to Bombay, was all well 25th May in lat. 28. 32. N.—long. 19. 14. W.

The Celina, Glendenning, from Liverpool to Pernau, is lost near Riga.

The Belle Middle, De Haas from Amsterdam to London, is reported to be lost, only two boys saved, one of them is landed at Margate.

The Hellen Bremmer, from Liverpool, is on shore at Sligo and Wiged: Cargo saved.

The Abigal, Bennett, from Africa, is condemned at Princes, part of the cargo arrived at Jamaica in the Mary.

The Sally, Nicholson, from Martinico to Jamaica, was taken in September last, and carried into Carthagena.

The Esther Lindo, Feith, from Surinam to London, put into Barbadoes, leaky, on 25th June, and must make it.

The Flora, Rogerson, from Lancaster to London, has put into Lawrency, in Wales, where she got upon her anchor, and received much damage.

The Roba and Letley, Richardson, from Virginia, is on shore near Nantes, great part of the Cargo landed.

The Ann, Mellinger, from Liverpool to Genoa, went on shore near Cadiz, 22 July, but is expected to be lightened and got off.

The Tamis, Rozs, from Cayenne to Rochelle, being leaky, was deserted on 2d July by the crew, who were taken on board the Hebe, Anderson, from Demerara (arrived in the Clyde) and landed at one of the Western Islands.

The Porcher, Blake, and the Tay, ——, from Bengal to London, are captured by the Bellona privateer of Bordeaux, and carried into the Isles of France, about the 6th April.

The Highland Chief, ——, from London to Bengal, was captured by a small privateer, and carried into the Isles of France 30th March, the Captain was killed on being boarded by the privateer.

The Adventure, Codling, from London and Yarmouth that sunk off Brighton, has been raised and got on the beach off that place.

The Young William, Davis, from Narva to Wyre Water, is on shore on Gothland. Part of the cargo saved, and the vessel expected to be got off.

The Neptune, Cuthley, from New Orleans to New Providence, is lost on the coast of Florida; crew saved. Great part of the cargo expected to be saved.

Captain Atkinson, of the Marquis of Lansdown, arrived from Jamaica, on 23d June, off the west end of the Isle of Pines, on the coast of Cuba, saw a large ship on shore, and was informed by a sloop from the Grand Camaynes that it was the Diana, Williams, from Jamaica to Liverpool; that a wrecker had arrived at the Camayna with 100 pipes of Madeira, taken out of her, and that the Captain had died since leaving Jamaica.

By the ship Providence, Captain Taylor, from Batavia, arrived off Falmouth, it is reported that the China fleet were to sail 15th March, that the Lion and Abergavenny having received damage, and being leaky would be obliged to go to Bombay to be docked.

The Jusfer Thalia Anna Magdalena, ——, from London to Rouen, is on shore within eight miles of Rouen.

The Madona Addolorata (a Neapolitan) Farek, from Italy, to Barcelona, with slaves, is taken by the Algerines.

The Lord McCartney, Mackay, from Plymouth to New Brunswick, lost her mainmast, and sustained much damage in a gale of wind 10th Inst. and is put into Falmouth.

The Walmer Castle, Thames, and Canton Indiamen, outward bound, were spoke with by the Duke of Montrose, on the 9th of May, in lat. 30. 25. S.—long. 38. 30. E. all well.

The Duke of Buccleugh, from China, arrived at St. Helena, parted on the 28th of May with the following ships, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Lionel, viz. Ganges, Wirley, Alfred, Alnha, Woodford, Taunton Castle, Belvidere, Earl of Abergavenny, and Elizabeth (extra ship).

The Downs, Barry, from Waterford to Newfoundland, is put into Cork leaky.

The Bell, Rowe, from Montserrat to London, is condemned at Nevis.

The Phaton, Billinge, of Baltimore, from the Isle of May to St. Thomas's, with salt, was lost off Scott's Point, Antigua, 9th July. The crew and materials saved.

The Jerpichowe, Bunge, from Quebec to Bristol, is lost on Plant Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, crew saved.

The Gustaff Adolph, Bantles, from Stockholm to Oporto, and the Vigilant, Boyle, from Havre to Baltimore, are put into Falmouth with damage.

The Queen, Menzie, from Honduras to London, is lost on the Northern Triangle, Honduras.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 22nd of July and the 22nd of August.

BANKRUPTCIES.

APPLETON, Thomas, late of Wigan, Lancaster, dyer. (Cabell, Wigan.)

Baker, Richard, Wellingborough, common carrier. (Hodson, Wellingborough.)

Beaumont, William Francis, Mitre court, Cheapside, wine and brandy merchant. (Morgan, Bedford row.)

Behenna, Richard, late of Penryn, Cornwall, upholder. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.)

Bettger, William, Vauxhall, taylor. (Biggins, Inner Temple lane.)

Bolton, John, St. Martins lane, upholder. (Mills, Ely place, Holborn.)

Bradley, Samuel, the younger, of Leicester, grocer. (Lawson, Leicester.)

Brooks, Thomas, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, grocer. (Plummer, York.)

Brown, John, Goldsmith street, warehouseman. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury Square.)

Calderwood, John, Clarence place, Pentonville, wine merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)

Cameron, Neshenham, of Plymouth, grocer. (Wright and Bevill, Chancery lane.)

Cartwright, John, of Newton, York, dealer and chapman (Schofield, Horbury.)

Clark, Christopher, Buckingham street, Strand, victualler. (Cockers, Naffau street, Soho.)
Colombine, Francis, David Colombine the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, Norwich, merchants. (Foster, Son, Unthank and Forster, Norwich.)
Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, Southampton, corn-dealer. (Hobbing, jun. New Sarum.)
Cocan, Edward, Margaret-street, Cavendish square, carpenter and builder. (Carter and Sheffield, Great Prefcot ftreet.)
Crofoer, Henry, Bridge Kent, linen weaver. (Plumber, Canterbury.)
Davis, Ifaac, and Mofes Solomon, of Union court, Broad ftreet, merchants. (Walker, Colemin ftreet.)
De Mendes, Abraham, late of the Pavement, Moorfields, merchant. (Kigon, Manfell ft eet.)
Dennis, John Bertrand, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctor's Commons, wine merchant. (Pullen, Fortftreet, London.)
Ewbo, Robert, of Weybread, Suffolk, butcher. (Carthew Harleflon.)
Elliot, George, and George Pickard, Wood ftreet Cheapfide, velvet ribbon and fancy trimming manufacturers. (Stratton, Shoreditch.)
Fither, William, Cambridge, woolen draper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.)
Froome, John, of Bermondfey ftreet, Southwark, currier. (Wilks, Hoxton Square.)
Geddes, Alexander, of Capel court, Bartholomew lane, merchant. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad ftreet.)
Grant, John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant (Gregfon, Angel court, Throgmorton ftree'.)
Hancock, George, Exeter, leather breeches maker. (Terrell, Exeter.)
Hardy, Joleph of Leadenhall ft eet, filverfmith. (Walker, Coleman ftreet.)
Harvey, Henry Hill, Token-houfe yard, broker. (Wadefon, Barlow and Grofvenor, Auftin friars.)
Heathurft, William, Buck Hill, Hatton garden, engraver. (Phillipfon, Lower Holloway, Iflington.)
Heald, William, Timothy Heald, Richard Henry Heald, Wakefield, Jofeph Heald, King ftreet, London, and Richard Fofter, Wakefield, merchants. (Rolland, and fon, Bedgerfield.)
Heale, John, Beckington, Somerfet, baker. (Skurray, Bath)
Hodges, Richard, Shrewfbury, druggift. (Phillips, Shrewfbury.)
Holder, Willia Compton, Rofs, Hereford, money fcrivener. (Holder, Rudford, Glouceflerfhire.)
Horton, Thomas, Lawrence Pountney hill, dryfalter. (Atkinfon, C ftle ftreet, Falcon fquare.)
Houlton, John, of Birmingham, baker and dealer in flour. (Neale, Birmingham.)
Jackman, James, Exeter, linen draper. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple.)
Jackfon, Thomas, late of Manchefter, filk manufacturer. (Higfon, Manchefter.)
Jackfon, Samuel, of Liverpool, cheefemonger. (Eaftington, Manchefter.)
Kegeler, Bernhard, Newport, Salop, linen draper and mercer. (Pickilf n, Newport, Salop.)
Kendrick, John, the elder, Birmin ham, bellows maker. (Neale Birmingham.)
Lee, John, late of All Saints, South Elmham, Suffolk, fhopkeeper. (Kingsbury, Bungay.)
Lloyd, John, Woo wich, vict aller. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row.)
Lonfdale, Edward, York, linen draper. (Tate, York.)
Lucas, Sebaftian the younger, Birmingham, plater. (Mainwaring, Birmingham.)
Maltby, Thomas, and George Maltby, of blue lane, London (J. and R. Watkis, Warnio d ft ft. Throgmorton ftreet.
Marfhall, John, late of Workington, Cumberland, linen draper. (Parry, Thavies Inn.)
Naylor, William, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Barfwell, Fenwick ftreet, Liverpool.)
Nefbitt, Har ett Deborah, Louifa Sophia Nefbitt, and Frances Nefbitt, of Piccadilly, milliners. (Macnaghten, Common pleas office, Inner Temple.)
Panter, Richard, and George Panters, now or late of Heyrod, Lancafhire, dealers. (Payne and Burges, Briftol.)
Pontney, William, Sledmere, York, coachfactor. (Galand, Procter, John the elder, of Lancafter, common brewer. (Baldwin, and Dowbiggin, Lancafter.)
Procter, John the younger, of Lancafter, merchant. (Mafon and Wilfon, Lan.aft r)
Richardfon, Thomas, of Manchefter, merchant. (Milne, Serjeants Inn, Milne, Manchefter.)
Rogerfon, Thomas, Oxford ftreet, linen draper. (Richardfon, New Inn.)
Rout, Timothy, Cumnas ftreet, dealer. (Roole, Moorfields)
Sealy, William the younger, of Rettendon, Eflex, farmer. (Tyrrell and Francis, Guildhall, London.)
Self, Stephen, Hafelworth, Suffolk, corn-merchant. (Cufaude, Hafelworth.)
Simpfon, Daniel, late of Broad ftreet buildings, warehouseman. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn.)
Smallwood, William, of Goodfield ftreet, Whitechapel, upholder. (Pearfon, Great Ormond ftreet.)
Sluthom, William, of Birmingham, butcher. (Smith and Arnold, Birmingham.)
Sunderland, William, Wakefield, Yorkfhire, grocer. (Schofield, Horbury.)
Thomas, Thomas, Streatham ftreet, Bloomfbury, jeweller. (Gillam, Cooke's court, Carfitor ftreet.)
Warner, Avery, Mariborough, Wilts, ftocking manufacturer (Ward and Merriman, Marlborough.)
Wefake, Jacob, Hampreflon, Derbyfhire, Maltfter. (Gentleman, Wimborne.)
Weflon, Richard, Shepton-mallet, Somerfet, liquor merchant. (Focks, Bleadon Mallet.)
Whitly, Thomas, of Marking place, Halifax, Yorkfhire, merchant, (Alexander, Halifax.)
Wrighton, Thomas, Doncaller, mercer. (Brooke, Doncaller.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alderfon, Chriftopher, of Beccles, fhopkeeper. Sept. 11.
Baker, Charles, the younger, late of Prefcot, Devonfhire, tanner. Sept 3.
Barnford, Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and James Francis Clifford, Tiverton, Somerfet, worfted manufacturers. September 7.
Banner, Thomas Porter, New court, Crutched Friars, merchant. Aug. 25.
Bellamy James, and Robert De Valangin, Milbers, wine merchants. Sept. 7.
Bird, Hawkins, Wine ftreet, Briftol, tea dealer. Sept. 7.
Blythe, Benjamin, Birmingham, woollen draper. Aug. 28.
Cartwright, Thomas, Manchefter, upholfterer. Sept. 13.
Charles Thomas, Haydon fquare, merchant. Sept. 18.
Child, Eleanor, South ftreet, dealer. Aug. 10.
Clark, Robert, King ftreet, Covent garden, linen draper, Aug. 14.
Clarke, Robert, and George Clarke, Grub ftreet, bunk dealers. Sept. 7.
Cockayne, Nathaniel, Derby, baker. Sept. 18.
Cornith, Peter, Taunton, Somerfet, cooper. Aug. 20.
Croxdell, Henry, Cecil ftreet, ftrand, tailor. Sept. 18.
Crofley, John, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer. Aug. 21.
Cuvelje, Abraham Limon Doncker, Lancafter, merchant. Aug. 24.
Dawfon, John, Hyde ftreet, Bloomsbury, ftuff manufacturer. Aug. 10.
Dulau, Arnaud, Soho fquare, bookfeller. Aug. 21.
Edwards, Miles, Bath lane, cotton broker. Sept. 11.
Elvy, John the younger, of Manfhane, tailor. Sept. 11.
Figgins, John, late of Trowbridge, Wiltfhire, carpenter, Sept. 8.
Fogg, Robert, the younger, New Bond ftreet, chirurgeon. Aug. 17.
Golding, James the elder, and James Golding, the younger, Pinchill, Glouceller, clothiers. Aug. 25.
Graham, William, Kuthington, miller. Aug. 28.
Harrifon, John Sunderland, fhipowner. Sept. 6.
Henderfon, George, Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant. Aug. 5.
Hodgkins, Daniel, Liverpool, brufh maker. Sept. 13.
Holland, Thomas, Bedfordbury, woollen draper. Sept. 18.
Hughes, Robert, Chandos ftreet, Covent garden, woollen draper, Aug. 24.
Hughes Davis, Liverpool, draper. Aug. 24.
Hunt, Humphry, late of Briftol, tea dealer. Sept. 13.
Jackfon, John, Lime ftreet, wine merchant. Oct. 5.
Ibbet, John, Crown ftreet, Finbury fquare, ftationer. Sept. 11.
Jenkins, Griffith, Swanfea, Glamorgan, banker. Sept. 25.
Jones, Hannah, Holyhead, Carnarvan, maltfter. Sept. 20.
Kay, W. Duke ftreet, Aldgate, man's mercer. Aug. 28.
Kemp, Thomas, Knareborough, flax dreffer. Sept. 8.
Kidd, Luke, Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, flax dreffer. Aug. 28.
Kirby, George, of Briflo, tea dealer. Sept. 13.
Lee, Samuel, Kidderminfter, grocer. Aug. 30.
Lodge, Frances Montreuil, vintner. Aug. 13.
Martindale, John, St. James's ftreet, Weftminfter, wine merchant. Oct. 9.
Martin, Richard, and James Bain, Fleet-ftreet, bookfellers. Nov. 5.
Matters, William, the elder, and William Matters, the younger, Greenwich, diftillers. Sept. 7.
Miller, James, Hammerfmith, Middlefex, wheelwright. Sept. 7.
Miller, Thomas, and James Holme, of Manchefter, dealers in weft, Sept. 11.
Pedlar H. Rath, woollen draper. Aug. 24.
Porter Richard, the younger, Derby, grocer. Sept. 18.
Richardfon, Peter, Portfea, Hants, bookfeller. Aug. 25.
Roberts, William, Oftwefry, Salop, fhopkeeper. Sept. 6.
Robinfon, Thomas, Liverpool, timber merchant. Sept. 15.
Rudhall, Anthony, Bedminfter, Somerfet, baker. Sept. 3.
Soule, John, of Liverpool, merchant. Sept. 10.
Shaw, G. Whitcliffe factory, York, linen manufacturer. Sept. 4.
Shorthole, T. Sculcoates, Yorkfhire, merchant. Sept. 14.
Stone, William, Briflo, grocer. Sept. 2.
Smith, Joshua and Adam, Unfworth, Manchefter, cotton manufacturers. Sept. 9.
Stanley, John, Liverpool, merchant. Sept. 8.
Stapleton, James, falters' hall court, Cannon ftreet, carpenter. Aug. 28.
Streater, William, Billingfhurft, Suffex, miller. Sept. 17.
Threl all, James, and Robert Hefketh, Liverpool, corn merchants. Sept. 14.
Tupper, J. late of Chichester, Suffex, merchant. Aug. 31.
Uther, John William, bowling green lane, Clerkenwell, victualler. Aug. 28.
Wadley, Samuel, Cheltenham, dealer. Sept. 11.
Walker, Francis, and John Thompfon, Sheffield, common brewers. Sept. 6.
Wallis, James, Paternofter row, bookfeller. Sept. 11.
Watfon, Horace, St. Mary Axe, merchant. Aug. 28 and 28.
Wells, William, Kirton, Lincoln, fhopkeeper. Sept. 18.
Weft, William, and Thomas Hughes, Paternofter row, bookfellers. Aug. 31.
Wood, James, now or late of Manchefter, machine maker. Sept. 8.

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	August 6.	Aug. 13.
Total Number of Sacks - -	14,489	13,514	14,010	9,887	5,208
Average Price - - -	44s. 9½d.	56s. 0½d.	57s. 6½d.	57s. 9d.	54s. 9½d.

Prices of Grain, Flour and Bread.

	July 26.	August 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.
Per Quarter.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Wheat —	50 a 60	50 a 60	50 a 54	50 a 52	50 a 56
Fine ditto —	62 70	62 70	62 65	53 58	53 58
Superfine —	71 74	71 74	59 67	63 68	63 68
New Rye —	30 34	30 34	32 36	32 36	32 36
Barley —	28 32	34 38	34 38	30 32	30 32
Fine ditto —	33 36	39 40	39 40	34 37	34 36
Malt —	50 52	50 52	50 52	50 56	50 53
Fine ditto —	53 56	53 56	53 56	53 55	53 56
Hog Pease —	32 34	37 39	35 40	34 37	34 37
Boilers —	35 38	40 41	40 41	38 42	38 42
Suffolks —	39 41	41 43	41 43	41 43	41 43
Beans —	34 38	34 38	35 40	35 40	35 38
Ticks —	30 34	31 34	32 35	28 34	28 34
Oats —	20 22	20 22	18 22	18 22	18 22
Fine ditto —	23 25	23 25	23 25	23 26	23 26
Polands —	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28
Pollard —	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28	26 28
Flour, fine, per sack	50 58	50 58	50 55	50 55	50 54
Bran —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Bread, the quar. loaf	10d	10½d	10½d	10½d	10d

Price of Coals.

	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best Coals per chald. in the Pool	41 0	42 6	42 0	42 6	42 0
Do. delivered — —	50 0	51 6	51 0	51 6	51 0
Second — — —	36 0	38 6	37 0	37 6	38 0
Delivered — —	45 0	47 6	46 0	46 6	47 0

Price of Sugar.

	July 26.	Aug. 2.	9	16	23
Average Price per Cwt. -	36s. 10½d	36s. 10d.	37s. 4d	34s. 10d.	34s. 1d,

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable on the Importation into Great Britain.

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	16	23
Smithfield	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Old Hay	4 10 to 6 15	5 10 to 7 10	5 10 to 7 10	5 10 to 7 10	5 10 a 7 10
Clover	6 0 7 7	7 0 8 0	6 6 8 0	6 6 8 0	6 6 8 0
Straw	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 5	2 0 2 5
St. James's.					
Hay	5 0 8 8	4 18 8 8	4 0 8 8	4 0 7 17	4 0 7 10
Straw	2 14 2 18	2 2 2 14	1 16 2 14	2 2 2 15	2 3 2 14
Whitechapel.					
Hay	5 0 7 10	5 0 7 10	5 10 7 10	6 0 7 10	5 0 7 10
Clover	6 10 8 0	5 0 7 7	7 7 8 8	7 7 8 8	7 0 8 0
Straw	2 4 2 16	2 2 2 14	1 16 2 6	2 2 2 15	2 2 2 15

Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8 lb.

	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9	16	23
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef	4 6 to 5 8	4 0 to 4 8	3 0 to 4 0	4 4 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0
Mutton	5 0 5 8	4 4 5 0	4 0 4 8	5 0 6 0	5 0 6 0
Veal	4 8 5 4	4 8 5 0	3 6 5 0	4 6 6 0	4 6 6 0
Pork	4 6 5 6	4 4 5 4	4 0 5 0	4 0 5 0	4 6 5 6
Lamb	5 0 6 0	4 6 5 6	4 6 5 6	5 4 6 6	6 0 7 0

Number of Beasts sold at Smithfield Market.

	July 23	26.	30	Aug. 2.	6	9	13	16	20	23
Beasts	500	1680	700	1621	700	1495	700	1640	450	1320
Sheep&Lambs	2800	13240	2800	12367	2800	12600	2800	10930	2800	12400
Pigs	——	260	——	200	——	250	——	290	——	300

Price of Raw Hides, per Stone.

	July 23.	July 30.	Aug 6.	13	20
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Best Hides	3 8 to 3 10	3 8 to 3 10	3 6 to 3 8	3 6 3 8	3 4 to 3 8
Middling	3 0 3 4	3 0 3 4	3 0 3 2	3 0 3 2	3 0 3 3
Ordinary	2 6 2 8	2 6 2 6	2 6 2 8	2 6 2 8	2 8 2 10
Horse Skins	14 0 17 0	14 0 17 0	14 0 17 0	14 0 16 6	13 0 17 6
Calf ditto	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 6 —
Light calf	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb	7d. per lb.

Price of Hops in the Borough.

	July 23.	30	Aug. 6.	13	20
	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Bags	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 12	5 16 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0
Pockets	5 10 8 8	6 10 10 0	6 0 9 9	7 0 10 0	7 0 10 0

Price of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	July 26.	Aug. 2.	9	16	23
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	18 to 21	18 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 21	18 to 21
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	23 24	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
Merchants Backs	17½ 18½	17½ 18½	18 19	18 19	18 19
Dressing Hides	16 18	18 20	17 28	17 18	17 19
Fine Coach Hides	18 20	18 20	19 20	19 21	19 21
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	18 20	18 20½	19 21	19 21	19 21
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	16½ 17½	16½ 18	16½ 18½	16½ 18½	17 18½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	24 33	26 33	22 33	29 30	28 30
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	26 30	26 30	26 30	25 30	25 30
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25 27	23 27	25 27	25 27	25 27
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	36 40	36 40	37 40	36 39	36 39
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 32	18 32	18 32	18 30	18 32
Goat-skins, per dozen	21 65	21 65	21 65	30 66	30 66

Price of Tallow, Candles, and Soap.

	July 13.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	13	20
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Town-tallow, per Cwt. -	62 6 to —	68 6 to —	62 6 to —	62 6 to —	63 6 to —
Yellow Russia -	61 6 —	59 0 61 0	62 0 63 0	62 0 63 0	62 0 —
White ditto - -	59 0 —	59 0 —	60 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 —
Soap ditto - -	59 0 —	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	60 0 —	59 0 60 0
Melted stuff - -	54 0 55 0	54 0 55 0	54 0 55 0	54 0 55 0	54 0 55 0
Graves - -	16 0 —	16 0 —	16 0 —	16 0 —	16 0 —
Good Dregs -	10 0 —	10 0 —	10 0 —	10 0 —	10 0 —
Curd Soap - -	84 0 —	82 0 —	82 0 —	82 0 —	80 0 —
Mottled ditto - -	80 0 —	78 0 —	78 0 —	78 0 —	78 0 —
Yellow ditto - -	72 0 —	70 0 —	70 0 —	70 0 —	70 0 —
Candles, per dozen -	10 6 —	10 6 —	10 6 —	10 6 —	10 6 —
Moulds, ditto - -	11 6 —	11 6 —	11 6 —	11 6 —	11 6 —

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN JULY AND AUGUST.

	July 27	30	Aug. 3.	6	10	13	17	21	24
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	10. 17½	10 17½	10. 17	10. 17	10. 17	10. 17½	10. 18	10. 18	10. 18
Ditto at sight	10. 14½	10. 14½	10. 14	10. 14	10. 14	10. 15	10. 15½	10. 15½	10. 15½
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10. 18½	10. 18½	10 18	10. 18	10. 18	10. 18½	10. 19	10. 19	10. 19
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	33 1	33. 0	32. 11	32. 11	33. 0	33. 2	33. 2	32. 2	33. 1
Altona, 2½ Us.	33. 2	33. 1	33. 0	33. 0	33. 1	33. 3	33. 3	33. 3	33. 2
Paris, 1 days date	23 12	23. 13	23. 13	23. 13	23. 13	23. 12	23. 12	23. 10	23 10
Paris, 2 Us.	23. 18	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 18	23. 18	23. 18	23 18
Bourdeaux, do.	23. 18	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 19	23. 18	23. 16	23. 16	23. 16
Cadiz, in paper	33	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	36½	36½	36½	36½
Madrid, in paper	33	32	32	—	—	31	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	36½	36½	36½	36½
Leghorn	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Naples	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44	44½	44½	44½
Genoa	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½
Venice, livr. Picc. effec. per L. Sterl.	57	57	57	57	57	56½	56½	56	56½
Lisbon	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	62½	67½	67½
Oporto	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	63	67½
Dublin	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	12½	12	12	12
Bilboa	36	36	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM JULY 23, TO AUGUST 23, 1802.

		Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red	3 per C Consol	4 per C Consol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo An.	S.Sea 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Omnium.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	So. Sea O Ann	So. Sea N Ann.	3 per C. 1751.	N.Nav. Bills.	Exchq. Bills.	Irish 5 per C.	Irish Debent.
July	24		72⅛	71⅛	88¼	100½	20¾		70¾	12⅝	103⅞	5/8 d.s										
	25	Sunday																				
	26		72⅛	71⅛	88¼	100⅝	20¾	5/8		12⅝	103⅜	3/8										
	27		71⅞	70⅞	88⅛	100	20⅝		69⅛	12⅜	103⅛	5										
	28		72⅛	70⅝	88⅛	100⅛	20⅝	1/8	69⅛		103⅛	5/8										
	29	184	72⅛	72⅛	88⅛	100⅛	20⅝		70⅛	12⅜	103⅜	4/8								5 6 pr		
	30		71⅛	71⅛	88⅛	100⅛	20⅛		70	12⅜	103⅛	5/8	209									
	31		72⅛	71⅛	88⅛	100⅛	20⅛	5/8	69⅝	12⅛	103⅜	4										
Aug.	1	Sunday																				
	2		72⅛	71⅛	88⅛	100⅜	20⅜	5/8	70⅛	12⅜	104	4										
	3		72⅛	71⅛	88⅛	101⅛	20⅞			12⅛	103⅞	3/8										
	4		72	71⅛	88⅛	101	20⅞		70⅞	12⅛	104⅛	4/8										
	5		71⅛	71⅛	88⅛	101	20			12⅛	104⅛	5										
	6		71⅛	71	88⅛	100⅛	20⅞		69⅞	12⅛	104⅛	5										
	7		71⅛	70⅛	88⅛	100⅛	20⅜			12⅛	104	5/8										
	8	Sunday																				
	9		70⅛	70	87⅛	99⅞	20⅛			12⅛	103⅜	6/8										
	10	185⅛	70⅛	70⅛	87⅞	100⅛	20⅛			12⅛	104	6/8	206									
	11		70⅛	69⅜	87⅛	100	20⅛		68⅛		103⅜	6/8										
	12																					
	13	182⅛	69⅛	68⅜	85⅛	99	20⅛		67⅞	12⅛	102⅛	8/8	204									
	14		69	68⅜	85⅛	98⅝	20⅛			12⅜	101⅛	8/8	203									
	15	Sunday																				
	16		69⅛	69	86	99⅛	20⅛		68	12⅛	102⅛	7/8										
	17		70	69⅛	86⅛	99⅛				12⅛	102⅞	7/8										
	18	186	70⅛	69⅝	87⅛	99⅝	20⅛	5		12⅛	103⅛	7										
	19		70	69⅛	87⅛	100				12⅛	103⅛	7/8										
	20	183	69⅛	69	87⅛	100⅛	20⅛	5	68⅛	12⅛	103⅛	8/8	206									
	21		69⅛	68⅝	86⅛	99⅛	20⅛	5			102⅛	9										
	22	Sunday																				
	23		69⅛	68⅛	86⅛	100	20⅛	4/8	68		102⅛	8/8										

DURUISSON and STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

DAVIDSON Bros. STATIONERS, Blank Bookers, Chapel Alley.